...ED PROBLEM ...GROWING, VIEW

...Look Need, Says Re... ...abilitation Official

...communities are facing ...ously the far-reaching prob... ...of the aged, a rehabilita... ...official charged here Satur...

...attitudes toward the aged ...explored and changed ...nation's senior citizens ...to become unbearable bur... ...on the more productive ...segment of the popula... ...said Miss Florence Stattel ...York city.

...Stattel, who is a con... ...in rehabilitation for the ...Society for Crippled Chil... ...and Adults Inc., is in Loui... ...to visit Easter seal treat... ...and rehabilitation centers ...ered or supported by the so... ...Louisiana chapters and its ...ated parish units.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

...aged, she said, have spe... ...problems in health, housing, ...stretching limited resources to ...the basic needs of life.

"While agencies such as ours ...sometimes can assist them in ...coming many physical prob... ...created by the aging proc...," she added, "physical re... ...tation has little meaning ...there are so few opportuni... ...for them to be fitted into ...economic fabric of the com...ity."

"Our arbitrary retirement rules ...laws, our antiquated attitude ...all human beings regardless ...their individual capabilities ...be shelved at say, 65 years ...age, need to be reviewed in ...light of today's known medi... ...progress and the economic ...social facts of life," she ad...

Miss Stattel said the problem is ...one of larger old age pensions ...a dole, but rather is one of at... ...thinking, philosophy. She ...old people need to feel use...

"And they can be if they are ...cepted and fitted into society ...the basis of their abilities," ...added. "By 'society' I mean ...society—the families, em... ...churches, commu n i t y ...agencies."

INCREASINGLY COSTLY

Miss Stattel said failure to take full advantage of the talents, experiences and wisdom that comes only from living itself, to be found among older citizens, will become increasingly costly to the nation as life expectancy rates continue to rise.

"Unless community ideals, social agencies, both governmental and voluntary, and community leaders, including those from business and industry, take the leadership now in meeting this new problem, government at all levels will be forced to act, with increasing tax burdens on the income-producing young and middle-aged groups," she said.

Miss Stattel said an important step is being made on the national level. She said plans are already under way for the holding, in 1961, of the first White House conference on problems of the aged.

Following visits to rehabilitation facilities in New Orleans, including the Crippled Children's hospital, Miss Stattel will leave Monday for a week's consultation with Easter seal volunteers and the staff of the Southwest Louisiana rehabilitation center in Lafayette. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Jacqueline Leonhard, executive director of the state chapter.

Views Mixed On Improving Care of Aged

By Harold M. Willard
Staff Reporter

District Government officials took open positions yesterday in commenting on proposed public subsidy of nursing homes.

Dr. Daniel L. Finucane, Director of the District Health Department, said the District has a problem with homes for the aged and that more beds are needed for people in "middle and lower-priced nursing homes."

Finucane said, however, that the need for a Government subsidy for additional facilities, as proposed Saturday by Dr. W. LeRoy Dunn, president of the District Medical Society, was an "open question." Dr. Dunn said the Medical Society is studying the problem. Subsidy would improve the quality of care, he said.

Finucane said he agreed "in general" with the views of Dunn, who complained that the quality of nursing homes depends on the income of patients, which usually is small.

Finucane said he wanted to study the subsidy question further before "commenting specifically."

Gerald M. Shea, Director of Public Welfare in the District, said the nursing home situation has been "one of our major concerns for some time.

"Our present grant of $110 a month for welfare recipients certainly is inadequate," he said. "We hope that in another year we will be able to increase it to a maximum of about $220 a month."

Shea pointed out that welfare recipients are now classified in either nursing or ambulatory groups. He said there should be more categories to provide for varying degrees of disability.

"The complete bed patient should receive about twice as much money as we are now giving" he said. "There would be graduations down from that, depending on the situation of the recipient."

Shea said the Welfare Department "tries to keep an eye on nursing homes and encourage operators to have a program for the patients rather than just room and board. Something can be done for everybody."

Shea said he doubted the need for a Government subsidy because the District already supports D. C. Village, a home for the aged, and has only about 125 patients in other nursing homes.

For Persons On Relief—

Wilcox Relocation Bill OK'd By Committee

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 5—A bill which would allow Wilcox County officials to finance the relocation of persons on the welfare rolls was approved by the Local Legislation Committee of the Alabama Senate yesterday.

State Sen. Roland Cooper of Camden, sponsor of the bill, said "it is not a racial bill. The word Negro does not appear in it."

The bill, reported out of committee yesterday, now heads back to the Senate floor for a second read on tomorrow. A vote comes after a third reading later.

His bill would:

1. ALLOW THE WILCOX County governing body to finance the relocation of people on welfare rolls to some other place out of state.

2. REQUIRE A VOTE of the people of Wilcox County before the county's money could be used for this purpose.

3. REQUIRE THAT THE people moved would have to go more than 500 miles from Wilcox County—which would mean another state.

4. ALLOW THE STATE Pensions and Security department to pay the welfare recipients for 13 months after they leave the state. The limit now is three months if a welfare recipient leaves the state.

5. BAR ANY "RELOCATED person" from receiving further welfare aid if they return to Wilcox County.

Cooper said he believed "some people" would move out of Wilcox County if the bill is passed.

Although Cooper said it wasn't a racial bill, the measure has racial connotations because it applies only to those people on the welfare rolls—and most of the people on the welfare rolls in Wilcox County are Negroes.

Cooper said the "relocation" would have to be by consent of the people involved.

Another Cooper bill, also approved by the committee, would abolish the requirement that the Wilcox County Board of Registrars visit each precinct at least once a year.

"Not a dozen people register to vote by that procedure now," said Cooper, "and it would save a lot of mileage for the registrars."

Another Cooper bill, also reported out of the committee would allow the salaries of deputy sheriffs in Wilcox t paid out of the county road bridge fund, rather than county general fund.

RELOCATION — State Sen. Roland Cooper of Camden.

Tuxedo Court Negro project bids sought

Bids for the 488-unit Tuxedo Court low-rent public housing project for Negroes will be advertised March 1 and will be opened March 31, it was announced today by Harper, executive director of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District.

Harper said work will probably start on the development early in April, and is expected to require 12 to 14 months to complete.

The bids will provide for 488 apartment units, a community recreational building and administration offices. Warren, Knight and Davis are architects for the job.

HARPER FELT enthusiastic over the fact the HABD acquired 214 of the 215 parcels of land embracing the project without any trouble. Only one piece was condemned. The HABD now owns all the land.

The biulding job is expected to cost more than $4 million. Over-all cost of the entire project, including land, is estimated at $6½ million.

The project was originally planned to provide 500 apartment units, but the new east-west interstate highway will cut through a corner of the land area. So 12 units were cut off the original plans, leaving a total of 488 units in the present plans.

Illegitimate Children Outlay Set For Subcommittee Study

By HERSCHEL CRIBB
Of The Advertiser Staff

The subcommittee on segregation will hear two bills Tuesday designed to cut down the number of illegitimate children for whom mothers may draw welfare funds for.

Rep. H. B. Taylor of Butler will present the bill before the committee which is chaired by Sen. K. (Snag) Underwood of Bullock.

The bills will provide in the event that no child can draw aid-to-dependent children money if its mother has an illegitimate child after receiving such a check.

Such aid can be terminated only if proof is offered that the mother has ceased having illegitimate children.

The net effect of this provision would be to limit to one the number of illegitimate children who could draw such aid.

The bills also will more narrowly define what is a "suitable home" under the law.

The child receiving the aid must live in such a home with one of its real parents, or a substitute "parent."

Included in Taylor's bill as factors to be used to determine the suitability of the home will be the following:

"Whether a parent or relative is promiscuous, has casual relations in or outside the home or has continued to have illegitimate children."

The second bill would require mothers of dependent children to work if there is suitable work available, and the mother is not needed at home.

CLOSE TO HOME

The work would have to be reasonably close to the home, suitable for a woman, in keeping with her training and experience and at the prevailing wage of the community.

Also, she would have to work if no illness necessitates her being home, none of her children are under 12 months of age and proper care of the child or children can be arranged.

Another provision would be that such aid could be cut off during crop-gathering times. Where work is part-time or irregular, the county department of pensions and securities could supplement the income.

Any physical inability to work would have to be certified by a doctor of surgeon.

NEGRO ILLEGITIMATES

The bill is designed to cut down on "multiple bastardy" among Negroes.

State welfare records show Negroes get 62 per cent of federal payments for aid to dependent children, some for more than one illegitimate child.

Illegitimacy is higher among Negroes on the welfare rolls than among whites found there. A similar bill by Rep. Taylor failed at the last session of the legislature.

Survey discloses—

Negroes top state list of dependent children

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21—(AP)—Negroes make up [illegible] per cent of Alabama's population, but a recent survey shows they receive nearly 60 per cent of federal payments to dependent children.

Children eligible for this type of assistance must have lost support of one or both parents due to death, desertion or disability.

The findings, announced by Alvin Prestwood, director of the State Pensions and Security Department, are based on data compiled as of October, 1958, as part of a national survey. A 6 per cent sampling of recipients for that month was used.

SOCIAL SECURITY benefits now provide for many children whose parents have died or become disabled, the state official said.

Under the government's aid to dependent children program, the child, no matter how great the need, cannot receive assistance as long as there are two able-bodied parents in the home.

Prestwood said the largest number of cases involved families in which the father was incapacitated for some reason.

In nearly one out of every four cases in which the father was not supporting children in the family, the father was not married to the mother; in 17 per cent of the cases the father had deserted his family.

DEPENDENT CHILD SURVEY SHOWS:

Negroes Receive Excessive Aid

Negroes make up about 30 per cent of Alabama's population but a recent survey shows they re[ceive] nearly 60 per cent of all [aid] payments to dependent children.

Children eligible for this type of assistance must have lost the support of one or both parents due to death, desertion or disability.

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The study showed that for white families receiving assistance, more than half of the fathers were incapacitated while only 8 per cent were not married to the mother.

As to Negro cases, 13.7 per cent of the fathers were incapacitated and 34.5 per cent were not married to the mother. The number deserting was higher for Negroes, 21.5 per cent compared with 10.7 per cent for white persons.

Prestwood said that the study revealed that 13,605 families, or 59.5 per cent of the total receiving aid, were Negro. The average number of children per Negro family was 3.2 whereas the average for the 9,251 white families was 2.7.

The pensions and security commissioner said according to the 1950 census, Alabama's Negro child population is 35.6 per cent of the total population in Alabama under 18. The total population is approximately 8 per cent white and 32 per cent Negro.

According to the study 59.9 per cent of the families receiving aid lived either in communities of less than 2,500 population or on farms. Only 12.6 per cent lived in cities of 50,000 or more (Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery or Gadsden).

Alabama participated in similar nationwide studies in 1948, 1953, and 1956. The percentage of white recipients has dropped from 62.7 in 1948 to 44.8 in 1953, 43.6 in 1956, and 40.5 last year, he said.

Likewise, Prestwood said, absence of the father, whether divorced, deserting, separated, or not married to the mother, was increasing as a cause of need, whereas a smaller number of fathers are dead.

Dependent children payments in Alabama during the 1958-59 fiscal year totaled more than 8 million dollars of which $6,800,000 was federal funds.

Would Stop Welfare Checks After Birth Of Second Child To Any Unwed Mother In State

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Two legislative groups studying racial issues have approved a measure aimed at cracking down on the illegitimate birth rate among Alabama Negroes.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Bob Kendall of Conecuh County, would stop all state welfare payments after the birth of a second child to an unwed mother.

Present laws fail to limit the number of illegitimate children allowed to receive welfare money.

Kendall, explaining his proposal to the legislative groups Tuesday, said current rules are subsiding "multiple bastardy" among Negroes.

Sen. O. E. Edins of Marengo County told the lawmakers his Negro constituents with two or three illegitimate children won't marry the father "because they say they will be cut off welfare if they do."

The Legislature's Segregation Screening Committee and a subcommittee of the Interim Law Revision Committee endorsed Kendalls bill at a joint closed-

Earlier the two committees met in executive session with Chief Justice J. Ed Livington of the State Supreme Court. There was no report on what they talked about.

Another law revision subcommittee heard strong projects from small loan companies during hearings on a proposed new small loan law under consideration.

Firm Finishes Housing Units For Negroes

The construction of 248 public housing units for Negroes was completed this week and families will begin moving into the modern new apartments Friday.

Carr & Rothschild, Inc., the Montgomery firm which constructed the units as an addition to Victor Tulane Courts, completed its work and turned the project over to the Housing Authority of Montgomery Wednesday.

Contract for the project, located east of Hall street between Houston and High streets, was in the amount of $2,774,995.

Top priority for occupancy of the units will be given to the 248 families who will be displaced by the clearance of slums in the Houston Hills area. The Housing Authority announced that 148 of these families have gained final approval and have been assigned units.

The families will begin moving into the apartments Friday.

One attraction of the new apartments is the comparatively large size of many of them as compared to other housing projects. Thirty-six have five bedrooms, 28 four bedrooms, 92 three bedrooms, 64 two bedrooms and 28 one bedroom.

Only families with an income of less than $2,900 a year may be placed on the eligibility list. Rental will be 20 per cent of income, with a minimum of $20.50 a month.

Dunbar Club, Historic Club For Relief Of Needy Negro Citizens, Closes 55th Year

The Dunbar Relief Club, organization with a 55-year record of service to needy Negro citizens will hold its final meeting of the year in Savory Library Wednesday.

A statement accomanying announcement of the meeting read

"Throughout all these years food clothing, fuel, medicine and sometime, money for rent have been given where there was need.

"Whenever there was disaster fire and such, the Dunbar Club has responded to the call for help. Christmas cheer is sent annually to the inmates of the Girls Industrial School at Mt. Meigs and to the veterans in the hospital at Tuskegee.

"This year the schools for deaf and blind were included. Each year the Dunbar makes a substantial contribution to the Negro College Fund and was instrumental in helping a blind girl through college.

"It once bought a wheel chair for a needy person. It sends cheer and condolence to its members and friends, many of whom are in other parts of the country.

"The treasury of the club is supported by monthly dues and donations. Its members make and sell quilts and aprons and sometimes hold rummage sales.

"Much credit is due Mrs. Georgie Brothers, the treasurer, who has done so well in keeping the records even when there was no president."

Victor Tulane Project Opens For Negroes

Negro families have started moving into 248 public housing units recently completed in the Victor Tulane Courts.

The project was turned over to the Housing Authority of Montgomery Wednesday by Carr & Rothschild, the firm which constructed the units.

The contract for the project, located east of Hall street between Houston and High streets, was $2,774,995.

Top priority for occupancy of the units will be given to the 248 families who will be displaced by the clearance of slums in the Houston Hills area.

One starts subdivision—

Leading Mulga families feud over Negro housing

Members of a Mugla area family—who claim their forebears helped settle Jefferson County—and their neighbors are charging that a scion of another old family adjoining them has wronged the community by using his property for a Negro residential area.

Mrs. Pearl Crumley — who says her property has been in the family for more than 100 years—claims that James A. Dupuy, whose adjoining Columbine Hill property is said to be a long-time family holding, has put up eight houses for Negro occupancy, two of which are now occupied.

The houses are units moved from a subdivision when Birmingham airport was built.

MRS. CRUMLEY, members of her family and other residents of the area yesterday filled the County Commission public meeting room to ask the Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Board to bar the area to Negroes.

Atty. Rush Lester, attorney for and nephew of Dupuy, countered that several real estate companies had tried without success to develop the property for whites and had subsequently claimed it was best suited for Negroes.

He said the real estate men had said such development would not be detrimental to white homes in the area.

THE PROPERTY is between the town limits of Mulga and the Birmingport-rd. There is a Negro residential area behind Dupuy's property.

The board after taking the matter under consideration ruled today to take no action in the matter at this time. Instead they recommended that the various parties try to mediate their differences.

Charles A. Speir, vice chairman of the board, said at the meeting "The Supreme Court would strike down any zoning steps based on race we took. We have no power to zone on the basis of white and colored."

H. R. EAST, a member of the Mulga town council, said the officials had not been consulted. "If there is any way to stop it, we will. If we don't, it will ruin our town's chances of property expansion."

Atty. Drew Redden, who represents the embattled white property owners, said his clients have built $25,000 homes in the area that will be devaluated if the Negro subdivision is OK'd.

He said contracts to build other white homes in the area have recently been cancelled. He said if the Dupuy project is continued the area will become "blighted."

Redden charged Negroes were trying to "harass" white residents of the area by blocking the road at night and racing car engines.

LESTER—WHO EMPHASIZED strongly that he is an "ardent segregationist with friends in the KKK and Citizens Council"—replied that the Negroes who have moved in have "been harassed the last two days by white people and told to move out."

He chided Redden for raising the "race issue" and added he thought the hearing "concerned zoning and occupancy."

Illegitimacy In Alabama

U. S. News & World Report in a copyrighted article in the June 15 issue has some very pointed statistics on illegitimacy throughout the United States, including Alabama.

The facts are startling in various respects. It is no surprise that in Washington, D. C., approximately one out of every three births is illegitimate. It is very interesting and, in a real sense, good news that of 27 cities listed, the *white* illegitimacy rate in Birmingham is *lowest of all*. Here there are 12.5 illegitimate white births per 1,000. Compare: Atlanta, 21.3; Washington, 58.8; Newark, 32.5; New Orleans, 32.7; Houston, 26.0; Portland, 46.0; Detroit, 24.1—to name only a few.

Nonwhite, which fundamentally means Negroes, illegitimate rates are far, far higher. This is true throughout the nation. Of these 27 cities, Atlanta shows the highest nonwhite rate: 292.9 per 1,000. Others: Cleveland, 192.3; Louisville, 230.5; Philadelphia, 208.0; Washington, 265.3; Memphis, 276.1; St. Louis, 278.8; Birmingham, 243.5.

As the magazine points out, throughout the United States moves are being considered to lop off government help to mothers of one or more illegitimate children. There is no mistaking the hard and ugly fact that thousands of persons, mostly Negroes in cities, are spawning children in profusion and often as far as can be determined all but deliberately in order to swell welfare payments.

New York City is considering such a cutoff move. The Pennsylvania Legislature has before it a bill to cut off payments for mothers of more than two such children and, further, to break up families in which there are two or more and place the children in institutions.

Certainly the general public is beginning to wake up to the fact that such a condition is not only insulting to civilized people but represents an enormous drain on the public till. It is estimated that in the next 12 months alone some $210 million will be paid out for care of children born out of wedlock.

Here in Alabama, of course, a proposal has been made in the state Legislature to stop welfare payments to mothers of more than one illegitimate child. As *U. S. News & World Report* underscores, however, it is essential to consider what effect such an action would have on federal contributions to welfare payment systems. Under federal law as it stands now, the federal government cannot deny assistance to children because of circumstances of birth. There is a possibility that passage of such state laws would mean cessation of federal aid. Clearly, if this is the case, the federal law needs changing.

Bias Parts Them— Mr. and Mrs. John Curtis of Los Angeles cuddle the Negro baby they love but can't legally adopt. Although the couple has ...ed the girl since she was four days old, Arminda's mixed parentage was the key factor in the court's ruling against adoption. The couple wants to secure the child's future by some day willing their entire estate to her. (See story on page 21

White Couple 'Heartbroken' Over Loss of 2-Year-Old Tot

Courier Pittsburgh Pa Sat. 6-27-59

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

LOS ANGELES — A heartbroken Santa Fe Springs white couple who idolize the cute part-colored 2-year-old they have had since she was 4 days old, cannot legally adopt the child, according to a court ruling.

John Curtis, 53, and his wife, Ethel, 53, charged in a bitterly contested adoption battle in Superior Court that the L.A. County Bureau of Adoptions opposed permanent adoption because Arminda is of mixed white and Negro blood and because of Curtis' age.

● "Even if she is a Negro we still Love her more than anyone in the world," Curtis tearfully told a reporter. "Our home and our whole future are designed for Arminda's happiness."

Mrs. Curtis said the couple had even purchased a new home in a "mixed" neighborhood where the little girl could be raised without the probability of complex social problems.

SUPERIOR JUDGE James McRoberts, after hearing testimony in a closed session, overruled the bureau's objections on the basis of racial differences. However, he sustained their contentions on the basis of age and denied the legal adoption on the latter basis.

Arminda was given to the Curtis family when she was 4 days old, directly from the hospital, by the child's grandmother, Mrs. Marian Guidero. Since going to the Curtis home, Arminda has been given loving and flawless care.

For the present, at least, the child will remain in the Curtis home at 10211 S. Fiallon Ave., Santa Fe Springs.

● The Curtises were anxious to adopt the child permanently in order to insure her future welfare and education.

"We want everything we have to go to Arminda some day," they declared.

46a 1959

CONNECTICUT

Former Jerseyan gets New Haven post

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A former Newarker, Alphonso Tindall, has assumed duties as executive director of the Dixwell Community House.

The appointment, effective Feb. 1, was announced by G. Harold Welch, president of the United Fund agency.

Mr. Tindall, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Tindall of 72 Steuben St, East Orange N.J., left a post as program director of Soho Community House in Pittsburgh to accept the New Haven position.

HE WAS graduated from Lincoln (Pa.) University and was awarded his master's degree in recreation from New York University. He also received a master's degree in social work—specializing in community organization—from the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Welch said officers and board members of Dixwell Community House were very happy to obtain Mr. Tindall's services, adding:

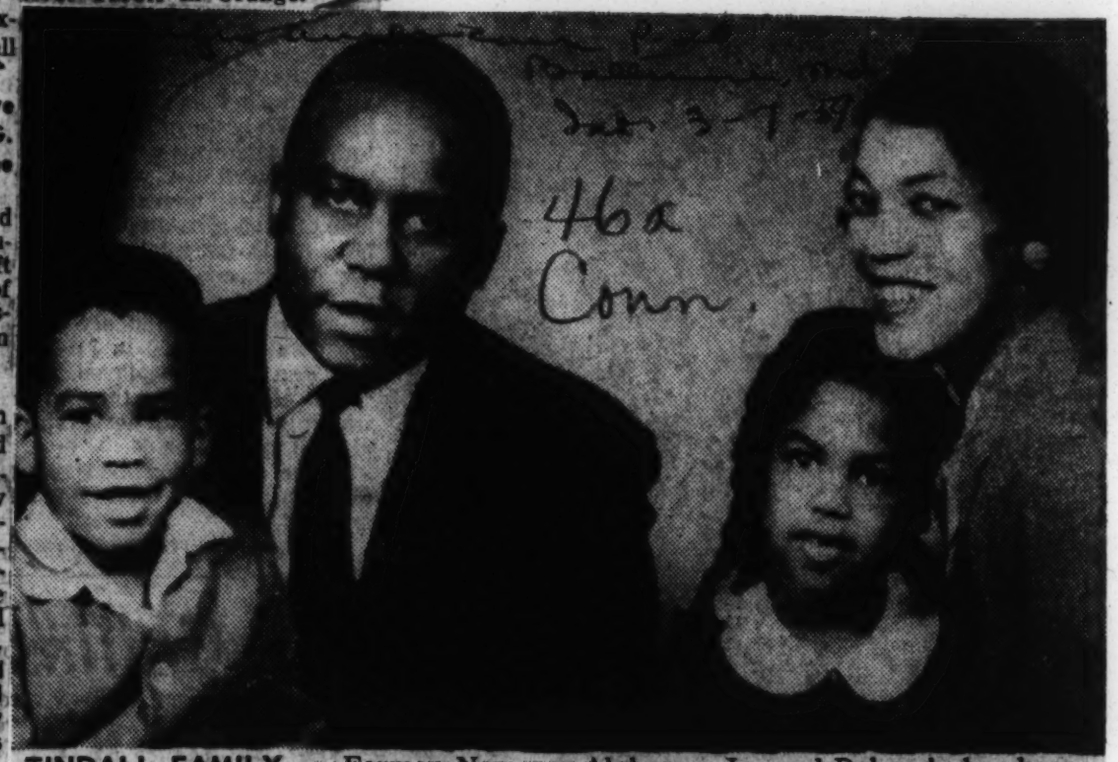
"We feel the agency is now at a significant turning point in its long history of service to New Haveners. Many changes in the character of the neighborhood and in the ways people utilize the agency have occurred in the past 35 years.

"We are confident the agency will move forward under Mr. Tindall's guidance and direction and offer programs in keeping with indicated present and future interests of members."

A FORMER high school coach in Newark, Mr. Tindall has also worked in Evansville, Ind., and with the YMCA in Pittsburgh.

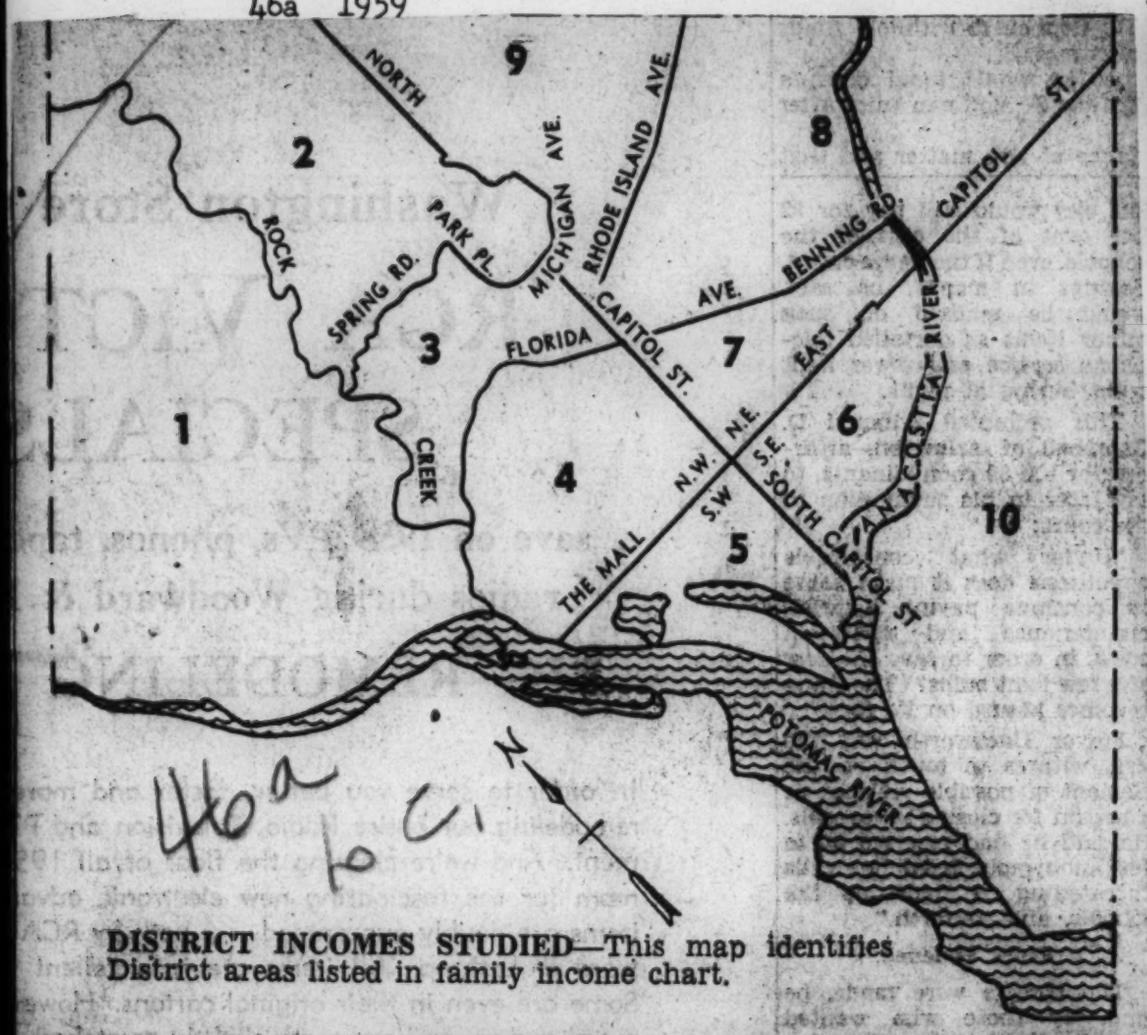
He is a veteran of four years in the Army during World War II and served for two years in India. Mr. Tindall is a member of the National Recreation Association and the National Association of Social Workers.

Mr. Tindall was graduated from Newark's West Side High School. He was a member of St. John's Methodist Church and active in the Oakwood Ave. YMCA in Orange.



TINDALL FAMILY — Former Newarker Alphonso Tindall, shown here with his wife, Marie and children, Alphonso, Jr., and Deborah, has been named executive of Dixwell Community House in New Haven, Conn.

46a 1959



DISTRICT INCOMES STUDIED—This map identifies District areas listed in family income chart.

FAMILY INCOME IN AREA

The statistical chart below shows changes in median family incomes and in population by families for each of 10 sections of the District and for suburban sections of the Washington metro area, as estimated by Jerome P. Pickard, research director of the Washington Board of Trade. The 10 numbered sections of the District relate to the accompanying map.

Area	No. of Families 1958	Median Income 1958	No. of Families 1949	Median Income 1949	'49-'58 Income Increase
1. W. of Rock Creek	30,050	$10,340	23,780	$6,809	51.9%
2. Upper Northwest	23,950	7,120	21,595	5,156	38.1
3. Middle Northwest	24,700	5,315	25,350	3,368	57.8
4. Old City, N.W.	26,100	4,320	30,565	2,644	63.6
5. Old City, S.W.	2,400	3,070	6,960	2,495	23.0
6. Old City, S.E.	12,100	3,715	12,165	3,157	17.7
7. Old City, N.E.	15,250	3,740	16,945	3,070	21.8
8. Industrial N.E.	23,900	4,425	21,730	3,555	24.5
9. Outer Northeast	13,300	7,025	9,800	4,908	43.1
10. Trans-Anacostia	38,850	5,475	29,270	4,270	28.2
Washington, D. C.	210,600	5,660	198,180	3,800	48.9
Montgomery Co., Md. (part)	63,550	9,345	31,515	5,780	61.7
Prince Georges Co., Md. (part)	69,000	7,015	35,730	4,391	59.8
Arlington Co., Va.	48,250	7,920	38,300	5,489	44.3
Alexandria, Va.	25,300	7,135	17,165	4,642	53.7
Falls Church, Va.	2,550	8,270	1,975	5,450	51.7
Urban Area Total	579,300	$6,860	522,705	$4,332	58.4%

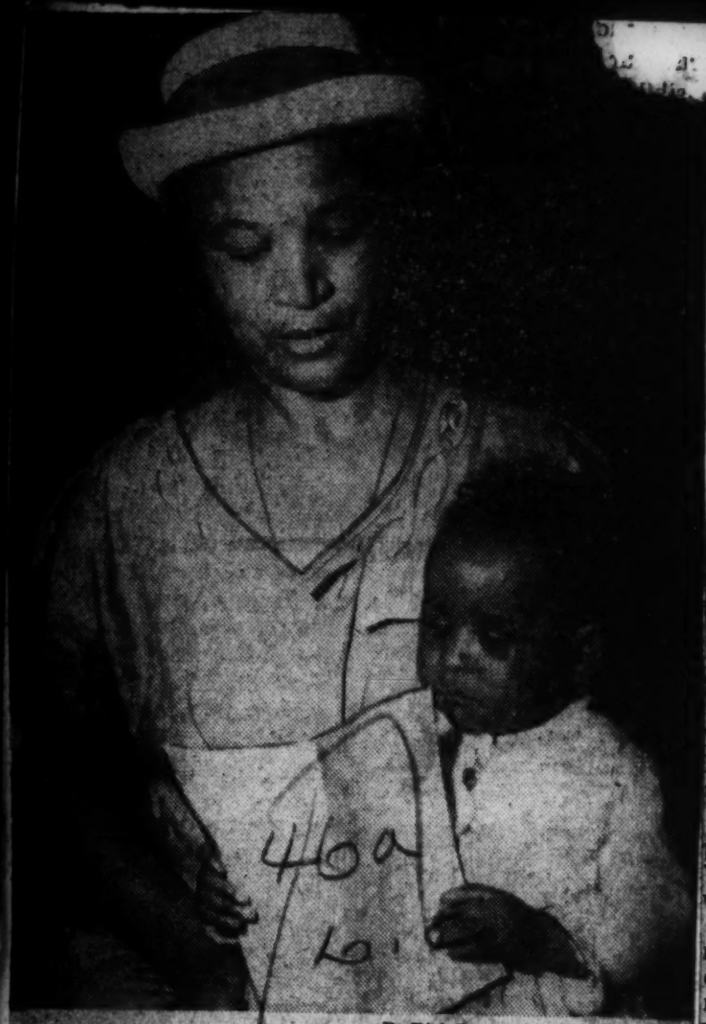
* No part of Fairfax County is included in the survey area.

D.C.

By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Handicapped Children Go for Easter Drive

Washington Region members of the Sports Car Club of America (SCCA) turned out 40 cars strong yesterday at the Emory Playground, Georgia ave. and Madison st. nw., to take handicapped children from the C. Melvin Sharpe Health School for an Easter drive through Rock Creek Park. Above, Joe Snodgrass, of 9234 Parkhill rd., Bethesda, Md., is shown in his MG with Marilyn Cavanough, 7, of 228 N st. nw., a first grade student at Sharpe, and her brother, Lionel, 4, who is not a student.



By Dick Darcey, Staff Photographer.

Mrs. John N. Forest, of Spotsylvania, Va., holds her 10-month-old foster daughter, Leslie, at meeting held by the Child Welfare Division of the D. C. Welfare Department.

Foster Parenthood Runs in the Family

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Ever since she can remember, Mrs. Carrie Moore, reached yesterday, "Mommie has always taken in somebody's child and given it love."

Her mother—Mrs. Newton R. Davis, of Remington, Fauquier County, Va.—is still doing that. After rearing three youngsters of her own, she is now giving a home to six foster children. And the love for children has been passed along in the family.

Mrs. Moore herself has four foster children. A daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Davis, has four more in her home.

Mother, daughter and daughter-in-law came up from Remington yesterday to attend a meeting to discuss the problems of parents with officials of the Child Welfare Division of the District Welfare Department. It was one of four sessions in which staff members will meet with some 525 foster parents who care for 1200 homeless children, Welfare Department wards. They live in Maryland, Virginia, and the District.

One foster mother, Mrs. John N. Forest, drove 50 miles from Spotsylvania with 10-month-old Leslie, a baby girl she took into her home in September. Leslie is the fourth foster child in the family.

As for Mrs. Moore, she just "fell in line with" her mother's example. Even with six children of her own, she felt she could give a home to four homeless youngsters. Three of them are brothers, who are 13, 12, and 10. Their two sisters—Ann, 7, and Betty, 9—live at her mother's home across the street. Mother and daughter also are rearing a brother and a sister from another family, keeping them close together although in foster homes.

Also attending yesterday was Fannie J. Wright, of Alexandria, who has one of the longest service records in the foster parent program. A foster daughter, whom she raised from a baby, now is 19 and has been discharged from the Welfare Department rolls, but Mrs. Wright still is helping her and "wants to see her through school."

"So many of our foster parents do great extras," a Welfare Department case worker explained.

Foster parents get $50 a month board allowance for each child, plus clothing and medical care aid from public welfare.

Star Grant to Finance Negro Adoption Study

Dr. Leila Calhoun Deasy of Catholic University has been awarded a $1,500 Evening Star research grant to analyze the attitudes of Negro adults toward adoption of children.

Dr. Deasy, research director of Catholic University's National Catholic School of Social Service, is the first woman to receive an Evening Star award since the program was started in 1957. The Star makes research grants every year to each of five universities in the area. The universities select the recipients.

The impetus for Dr. Deasy's study comes from the widespread reluctance of Negroes to adopt children. In the District alone, there are about 3,000 Negro babies born out of wedlock each year. Only about 1 per cent of them are adopted.

First of Its Kind

Dr. Deasy believes her research project will be the first of its kind. "We hope to make a contribution to the whole field of inter-group relations through this study," she said.

The approach will be to hire

DR. LEILA C. DEASY
—Star Staff Photo

10 Negro interviewers to find out why Negro adults in the District are reluctant to adopt babies. The study will be limited to adults 25 to 50 years of age who either have no children or have only one child over five years old. The completed questionnaires will be analyzed by Dr. Deasy and 10 candidates for master's degrees at the university. The study will be completed by the close of the 1959-60 academic year. Then Dr. Deasy hopes to have the study published.

Born in Mount Vernon, Ga., Dr. Deasy was graduated from Georgia State College for Women in 1945. She was awarded her master's degree in sociology by the University of Kentucky in 1947 and received her doctorate from Cornell University in 1953.

Worked for Health Service

From 1951 to 1958, Dr. Deasy worked for the Public Health Service as a researcher in sociology. In the fall of 1958 she came to Catholic University, where she is an interim associate professor in addition to being director of research in the School of Social Service. She also is a sociologist on the faculty of the Washington School of Psychiatry and a research consultant to the Spring Grove State Hospital in Catonsville, Md.

Dr. Deasy and her husband, John Paul Deasy, live at 4400 Oxford street, Garrett Park, Md. He is a unit supervisor at the Library of Congress.

The Star research grant program was announced November 18, 1957. The grant program includes American, Catholic, Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities.

in those three areas.

But as of now, NDEA officials have no evidence that any of the Federal funds have been spent on science equipment.

Local Interest Seen Need

"When you only read about science, instead of actually experiencing it in the laboratory, it is very dull, dry and uninteresting," says Dr. Obourne of the Office of Education. "The students dislike it, and they stay away from it."

Dr. Obourne, the Government specialist on high school science teaching, sees only one hope for the future of science teaching in this country.

"We have to spark a flame at the local level," he says. "The teachers, the parents, the superintendents, the school board members—all these people must really want to do something about it. . . . If we can stir up the fire in the individual schools and neighborhoods—that is our one big hope."

Institute of New York—and the institute may be a bit prejudiced — the Nation's high schools needed to buy $353 million worth of textbooks last year to replace those which were worn out or obsolete. Actual purchases were $67 million.

There is no national program for the purchase of textbooks. Even the National Defense Education Act of 1959, which provides for the build-up of science libraries, specifically bans the purchase of textbooks with NDEA funds.

Title Three of the NDEA provides for $116 million in Federal grants to the States to buy equipment for science, mathematics and foreign language teaching, and to employ State supervisors of instruction

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D.C.

Washington Leads 28 Cities In Illegitimate Births Report

By Luther Jackson
Staff Reporter

Washington had a higher ratio of illegitimate births in 1957 than 28 other selected cities, according to the latest Public Health Service report.

The report shows that out of every 1000 live births in the District 188.1 were reported as being illegitimate.

The city's white illegitimacy rate of 58.8 per 1000 was by far the highest shown in the report. The next highest ratio among whites was in Portland, Ore., where 25 per 1000 births were illegitimate. Other high white rates were New Orleans' 22.7 and Newark's 22 per 1000.

Atlanta showed the highest 1957 rate among non-whites with 292.9 per 1000. The District with 265.3 was fifth in non-white illegitimacy behind Atlanta, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Memphis.

Some States Omitted

Some cities with heavy Negro populations — like New York and Baltimore — are not shown in the statistics because 15 states, including Maryland, do not record illegitimate births. This year Georgia voted to drop the illegitimacy item from its birth certificates.

The PHS report shows that among non-whites the rate from the 34 reporting states and the District was 206.7 per thousand in 1957. Among whites the figure is 19.6. These figures represent increases of 15 per cent among non-whites and 12 per cent among whites since 1950.

The report cautions that the illegitimacy ratios among whites, upper income families and older persons may be higher than the statistics show. The report states:

"... The decision to conceal the illegitimacy of the births is conditioned by attitudes in the mother's social group towards children born out of wedlock. Also, the ability (economic and otherwise) to leave a community before the birth of the child is an important consideration."

Other Factors

Joseph Schachter, chief of the Natality and Analysis Section of the National Office of Vital Statistics, adds that there are other factors—impossible to measure—which may account for understatements in illegitimacy statistics. Among these may be a deficiency in the questioning of unwed mothers.

"In some instances," he says, "it may presumed that babies are legitimate."

Of the 34 reporting states, Mississippi's total illegitimacy rate of 128.1 per 1000 was highest, followed by South Carolina with 116.5 and Alabama with 104.3. Delaware led the states with the highest ratio for nonwhites, 324.0. West Virginia had the highest white ratio, 45.2.

Virginia's ratio was 22.2 among whites and 227.9 among nonwhites for an over-all figure of 75.3 per 1000.

Illegitimacy Reaches New High With District Of Columbia Leading

BY JOHN TROAN
Scripps-Howard Science Writer

WASHINGTON, June 1 — The number of unwed mothers in this country has hit a new high.

The Public Health Service estimates 201,700 illegitimate children were born in the U. S. in 1957. That's an increase of 8200 from the previous high, set the year before.

Figures for 1958 won't be available until next year.

The statistics show one of every 21 babies born alive in the U. S. were delivered to an unwed mother.

Among whites, illegitimate births numbered one out of every 51 babies born. Among nonwhites, the ratio exceeded one out of every five.

The estimates are based on reports from 34 states and the District of Columbia. The other states don't list illegitimacy in birth records.

Of those reporting, the District of Columbia showed the highest rate of illegimitimacy among its residents—188 out of every 1000 births, or about one out of every five babies.

Southern States Follow

It was followed, in order, by Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia.

Utah was lowest, with just one out of every 84 births listed as illegitimate.

The District of Columbia also had the highest ratio of illegitimacy among whites—one out of every 17 babies. Among nonwhites, Delaware was tops—with one out of every three babies listed as illegitimate.

Of the 201,700 babies born out of wedlock, 81,000 involved mothers under age 20. Included were 4600 girls below age 15. At the other end of the scale, 2800 woman past age 40 had illegitimate children.

In the past five years, illegitimate birth in the U. S. have gone up 34 per cent. The increase among whites has been 31 per cent; among non-whites, 36 per cent.

Here are some figures for selected states showing the number of children born out of wedlock during 1957:

Alabama, 8788 (one out of every 10 babies); District of Columbia, 3844 (one out of every five); Indiana, 3646 (one of every 31); Kentucky, 3282 (one of every 23); Ohio, 9-92 (one of every 27); Pennsylvania, 9464 (one of every 27); Tennessee, 6434 (one of every 13); Texas, 11,092 (one of every 23), and Virginia, 7322 (one of every 13).

Among cities with more than a quarter-million population, the Public Health Service listed these figures:

Birmingham Leads Cities

Birmingham, 1076 illegitimate births (one out of every nine babies); Cincinnati, 1290 (one of every 12); Cleveland, 1926 (one of every 13); Columbus, 686 (one of every 19); Fort Worth, 548 (one of every 18); Houston, 1602 (one of every 13); Indianapolis, 944 (one of every 15); Memphis, 1832 (one of every seven), Pittsburgh, 794 (one of every 24), and Washington, 3844 (one of every five).

Washington ranked highest in percentage among the cities in total illegitimate births. Atlanta was second and Memphis, third. Lowest were St. Paul, Seattle and Milwaukee.

Among whites, Washington held the No. 1 spot, followed by Portland, Ore., and New Orleans. Lowest rate for illegitimate white births was recorded by Birmingham with Fort Worth and Memphis runners-up.

Highest rate for illegitimate non-white births was set by Atlanta. St. Louis was second and Memphis shaded Cincinnati for third place. Seattle, Milwaukee and New Orleans had the lowest rates for illegitimate non-white births.

25 YEARS OF SERVICE

Settlement House Passes Milestone

By BETTY MILES
Star Staff Writer

If a good neighbor is one who shares friends' problems and pleasures, the Northwest Settlement House has been the best of neighbors to the thousands of boys and girls and men and women it has served in the past quarter century.

For the center in the red brick building at 515 M street N.W., celebrating its silver anniversary tomorrow, has been a second home for many whose own homes in Washington's second precinct are at once overcrowded and barren.

The neighborhood is still one of the city's poorest, although conditions aren't quite as bad today as they were when the house was founded in the depression year of 1934.

The filthy, disease-ridden and crime-breeding alleys in which many families were packed then have virtually disappeared.

But the fight against poverty and its blight goes on. The settlement house is helping its neighbors wage that fight.

Working mothers—women who do day work in private homes or are employed in laundries, dry cleaning firms and restaurants—leave their children in the nursery school at Northwest House as other mothers did 25 years ago. They pay a small fee, if they can. And 28 toddlers from 2 to 4, who otherwise might be dangerously underprotected, enjoy a full day of play and stories, lunch and naps, milk and cookies.

After school, their bigger brothers and sisters come in. And in the evening, the teen-agers arrive.

"The teen-age program starts at 7 o'clock, but they're always here by 6:30," Director Grace C. Lormans reports.

"The teen-agers, about 60 in all, have formed their own committee," she added. "They planned and decorated the Gay-Teen lounge in the basement, where they hold record sessions and dance. Last summer they put on a semi-formal dance, using the recreation room in the basement for dancing and turning the first floor into a cafe."

Mrs. Clarence E. Fisher, acting president of the board of Northwest Settlement House, and three 4-year-olds in the nursery school, Kathy Roberts, Sheila Woodridge and Barry Martin, investigate a brightly colored toy bell tower.—Star Staff Photo.

Saturday ballet classes for girls are another feature of the teen-age program.

Mrs. Lormans estimated 350 persons are currently being served by the house.

For adults, there are: A young mother's club, a senior citizens club, a sewing class, where the emphasis is on making over and making do; training in cooking surplus food distributed free to needy families by the District Department of Public Welfare.

Volunteers, many from First Congregational Church, work with the 10-man staff.

As Mrs. Lormans explained it, "We try to work ith people where they are, to help them help themselves."

Most of the money for the houses' support comes from the United Givers Fund. One day, Mrs. Fisher said, hen more money is available, a full-time male worker will be added to the staff, who will contract neighborhood gangs and others who have not yet come to the house.

United States District Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl will be the guest speaker at the Silver Anniversary program at 8 p.m. tomorrow at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church.

Founded through the cooperation of the Interracial Committee of the old Council of the Social Agencies and the Tuesday Evening Club, a Negro women's organization active in social welfare, its first board included Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken, then director of the women's bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department, and former Juvenile Court Judge Fay Bentley. So distinguished were its supporters that it was accepted for Community Chest financing even before the doors were opened on October 15, 1934.

Dr. Victor J. Tulane, professor of chemistry at Howard Unuiversity, is president today. Mrs. Fisher, vice president, is acting in his absence while Dr. Tulane is on a year's leave from Howard to serve at Livingston College in Salisbury, N. C.

Area Plans Disclosed For Integrated Housing

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
June 10-27-59

By CHARLES L. HOFFMAN
Staff Writer

The president of an organization promoting integrated housing developments disclosed his Washington area plans last night.

Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers, Inc., a national group, addressed a meeting at the Unitarian Church in Bethesda, Md., attended by about 300 persons.

Mr. Milgram said a "committee of 80" is being formed here to raise $100,000 for the national organization.

Heading the local group will be Joseph Rauh and Robert Nathan, Mr. Milgram told a group of some 50 who stayed after the main session to learn what was needed locally.

The national drive is for $1.5 million in stock sales, Mr. Milgram said.

The builder said his group is working with Home Parks, Inc., in the Washington area. The local corporation, he said, is headed by David H. Scull, of Annandale, Va., who also is board chairman of Modern Community Developers.

Several Sites Available

Mr. Milgram said several sites in the Washington area are available for integrated housing developments. He did not disclose their locations.

He said his group seeks a site for some 100 homes. He added that ordinarily in negotiating for a site the group does not let its purpose be known.

Mr. Milgram told of successes he has had in New Jersey and Pennsylvania with integrated housing developments. He said he has found it necessary to have quotas to keep the communities from becoming all Negro developments.

He was particularly critical of builders of Negro housing developments in suburbs. He said they are preserving the pattern of segregation.

He also accused the Federal Government of being partners with builders in maintaining segregated subdivisions. He singled out William Levitt, builder of the 15,000-unit Levittown in New Jersey as one of those maintaining "zero quota." He said there were 35,000 other builders doing the same thing.

Restriction Unwritten

These builders are permitted to sign guarantees that they have no restrictive "covenants" to obtain Federal financing but nevertheless are permitted to maintain unwritten restrictive covenants, he said.

A spokesman from the audience noted that Mr. Milgram also appeared to be in violation of the Federal restriction by the use of his own quota system. That system has called for a two-to-one white to Negro ratio in one development and a 55-45 ratio in another.

Mr. Milgram was questioned sharply by members of the panel and the audience as to the necessity for the quota system.

The builder said that in his open-occupancy developments most of the buyers took homes because they were convinced they were getting more for their money. He said only about 11 per cent were crusaders for integration.

He said that in his own developments, Concord Park and Greenwood Knoll, both near Philadelphia, he had been careful not to allow segregation to develop even within the community.

Cultural Standard

He denied that these communities were inhabited by liberals. He said, however, that those who did not meet the cultural standard of the community were discouraged from buying there.

Community acceptance of the idea of integration in housing is not necessary, Mr. Milgram said. He added, however, that it was helpful when it could be obtained.

He said he had found his Washington acceptance more enthusiastic than the average locality.

Participating in a panel question session after Mr. Milgram's address were Rockville Mayor Alexander J. Greene; George W. Snowden, assistant for inter-group relations to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and Cody Pfanstiehl, first vice president of the Washington Housing Association.

Complaints allege favoritism—

Sparkman urges FHA

probe high-profit sales

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

U. S. Sen. John [illegible] Sparkman has requested the Federal Housing Administration in Washington to investigate complaints of alleged favoritism by the Alabama FHA office in Birmingham in issuance of FHA-insured loan commitments.

The senator's office in Washington said he made the request to Julian Zimmerman, FHA administrator.

As a result, the FHA office in Washington has asked C. B. Holliman, Alabama FHA director, to submit information regarding FHA commitments for homes in subdivisions which involved land sales by certain Alabama Republican leaders and other individuals to Folmar and Flinn, Montgomery home builders.

IT HAS BEEN brought out that more than $1 million in profits were made by sellers of land to Folmar and Flinn in the past year.

The housing developments involved were on land sold by Claude O. Vardaman, Alabama chairman of the Republican Party, and his wife; Marvin Mostellar, Mobile, Republican national committeeman, and members of his family, and Carl B. Thomas and his wife and members of his family.

Thomas has been described as a farmer and real estate developer of Huntsville, who reportedly had made contributions to the Republican Party. Some sources pointed out that Thomas also had made contributions to the Democratic Party.

FHA SPOKESMEN in Washington said the information requested of Alabama FHA Director Holliman would be checked to decide what follow-up action, if any, would be taken by the Washington FHA office.

However, the announcement had mixed reaction among Alabama home builders.

Some of them thought the FHA's looking into the matter would be "healthy."

OTHERS SAID they would hesitate before cooperating again with an investigation by the FHA "unless there is some immunity and protection against retaliation on the part of the state FHA office in Birmingham.

One builder said there was an investigation of such matters at Huntsville two years ago and as a result some of the builders who testified at the hearing "haven't gotten a single FHA home commitment since they testified."

—Associated Press Wirephoto Special to The Herald

Cora Lee Keeps TV Date With Benefactor, Archie Moore
... Willie Hunter (left), Cora Lee, Moore

Cora Lee SEES Archie, And It Really Is Great!

Herald Miami, Fla. P. 2-A
Thurs. 10-15-59

By TOM LOWNES
Herald Staff Writer

"I'm going to see my boy friend," the little Miami girl family bragged to her family early last week.

And Wednesday night — as they and millions of other Americans looked on — 10-year-old Cora Lee Hunter did see her boy friend.

Through an upturned eye that once saw only darkness, Cora Lee saw him big as life — Archie Moore, the light-heavyweight champion of the world.

While the TV camera raced to keep up with her, Cora Lee ran across the wide stage of a Hollywood, Calif., theater and threw her arms around her idol.

It was hard to tell, though, whether it was a bigger moment for he ror for Moors, subject of NBC's "This is Your Life" show.

As part of Emcee Ralph Edwards' surprise package for Moors, Cora Lee and her grandfather, Willie Moore, of 6500 NW 22nd Ave., had been flown to California Monday to meet her boy friend-boxer on the nationally televised show.

The romance began six years ago when Moore, then in Miami, read The Herald's story of how Cora Lee was doomed to live in darkness behind birth-scarred eyes — unless she could get $800 to go to New York for a cornea transplant.

Within a week, The Herald's "Cora Lee Fund" contained a whopping $12,000 — more than $1,000 of it collected personally by Moore.

"He was so wonderful," said Cora Lee's grandmother Wednesday night. "He walked the streets to get Cora that money."

Then, as Cora's mother, father, two brothers and sister inched forward on their seats to watch the little girl greet her boy friend, it was as easy to see that the operation had been a success as it was to see her gratitude.

"She had a whole little speech prepared for you, Archie," said Ralph Edwards.

But as she grinned up at boy friend Archie Wednesday night, all Cora Lee could say was, "Great."

And you know—it was.

TAXES, SLUMS, HOME RULE

Belser's 21-Point Plank To Feature Segregation

Time-Union
Jacksonville, Fla. P. 1,

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 14 (UPI) — Sen. Harvie Belser of Bonifay got his gubernatorial show on the road today with a 21-point platform which gives top billing to segregation, but also includes planks on taxes, slum clearance and home rule for all counties.

Belser formally announced his candidacy weeks ago, but he has not made any campaign appearances as many of those who are running but have not made it official. Thurs. 10-15-59

He said he'll have at least 50 planks in his platform, but has completed only 21 to date.

Belser, 42-year-old attorney, said "If elected governor, I shall surround myself with lawyers, all conscientious pro-segregationists. We shall fight from the school board level to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"We will fight from county to county and locality to locality. We shall use every delaying, legal and dilatory tactic, however ingenious or ingeniously contrived, until public opinion in the United States comes around to the Southern viewpoint and relief is legally obtained."

Until that time, the only solution is local option, he said, wherein the residents of each county can decide whether their schools are to be integrated or shut down and a private system substituted.

The people, Besler said, have as much right to vote on whether their schools are to be segregated or integrated as they do to decide if liquor should be sold in their county.

On the subject of taxes, Belser said he can foresee no need for increases unless it would be to meet growing demands of education.

Severance Tax

If the need arises, he said, he would recommend that the Legislature raise the money through a severance tax on phosphate, timber and pulpwood and some sort of tax on the aviation industry.

Though a native of one of Florida's smallest counties, Belser said he strongly favors slum clearance and local home rule, an issue on which rural legislators have consistently beaten down those from the metropolitan centers.

He said he would ask the Legislature for a constitutional amendment to give home rule to every county in the state. He also would ask for a statutory commission to assist cities with slum clearance and urban renewal problems.

In other planks, Belser endorsed central state purchasing, a merit system to protect all government employes, improved highways, economy in government, new industries and increased welfare pensions from $66 to $75 a month for the aged, totally disabled ar the blind.

Council to Study Families Uprooted By Expressway

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla. p. 1
Sun. 14-25-59.

By JAMES BUCHANAN
Herald Staff Writer

A gigantic survey to determine the needs of families displaced by the North-South expressway will be made by the Citizens Housing and Planning Council.

"We'll not only be asking questions, but we'll be supplying much needed answers as to future housing for the thousands who must move," said Mrs. Elizabeth Virrick, director of the Council.

"One prime goal," she said, "is to get the first accurate figure on the actual number of persons who must move to make way for the improvement. Heretofore, not even the state road department has been able to say how many families are to be uprooted."

The expressway will run from Golden Glades interchange of the Sunshine Parkway on the north to the Miami business district, paralleling NW Seventh Ave. but lying on the east side of it and requiring property almost a block wide between NW Sixth Ave. and NW Seventh Ave.

Fifty volunteer questioners hope to complete their work in three weeks. Their first calls will be made sometime after Nov. 4. By that date, Mrs. Virrick and her co-chairmen on the project will have completed their briefing sessions for these doing the leg work.

"We must be prepared not just to ask our own questions, but answers those that are certain to be asked by the residents," she said.

The Council's questions will determine the number of families involved, the number of persons in each family, and such items as rentals paid or value of homes, distance from employment and where and when the residents hope to move.

"To those who are confused or ignorant of their next move we can offer immediate help by putting them in touch with the proper agencies to assist them," Mrs. Virrick said.

"Without this help our Council is afraid too many will merely be trading one slum area for another, or moving in great numbers to an area already saturated so that it too can't help but become an over-populated location."

The aged and handicapped will be recorded, along with their needs for special housing, such as first floor apartments or homes.

"We hope to stave off cases where a family moves into a too expensive home, just because they think it's the only thing available. In these cases the family most likely would be forced to move again in a month or two when it falls behind in rent payments," she said.

The survey is a "quasi-official" effort in that it is being carried out by the independent Council with the guidance of the Metro Planning Board's Paul Watt, and the University of Miami's Charles Wurst.

Both have approved the questionnaire and made suggestions in order that the data can be switched to business machine cards where it will be available at the flick of a switch.

Needed by the Council are more volunteers to carry on the questioning, and Mrs. Virrick is appealing to church and civic groups to supply blocs of workers for the short-term project.

Would Block Measure Permitting Federal Aid

Florida Realtors Open Fight to Kill Slums Bill

By DOM BONAFEDE
Herald Staff Writer

The Florida Association of Realtors set out Thursday to kill a legislative proposal which would net Florida millions in federal aid to clean out slum-blighted areas.

BONAFEDE

Lobbying against the bill in Tallahassee, The Herald learned, is Morrison I. Taylor, of Jacksonville, chairman of the association's legislative committee.

To help whip up opposition against the plan, the group has retained Attorney J. Lewis Hall, of Tallahassee, past president of the Florida Bar and a highly-regarded figure in statewide legal circles.

Ironically, the Florida association's stand is in contrast to that of the National Association of Realtors, which even helped draft the federal urban renewal program in 1945.

The state group reported it is "unalterably opposed to the acquisition of privately-owned property by government bodies for the purpose of resale to private enterprise."

That is the essence of the Florida bill, which was passed by the House Committee on Constitutional Revision and is scheduled to come before the committee's Senate counterpart in a week or so.

In Miami, O. J. Powell, a member of the association's legislative committee, claimed that the bill would "promote increased socialized housing."

Urban renewal funds are now being distributed in 42 states but Florida is prohibited from participating by the state constitution.

The Florida bill calls for an amendment that would allow cities to condemn and buy slum property, then resell it to private enterprise.

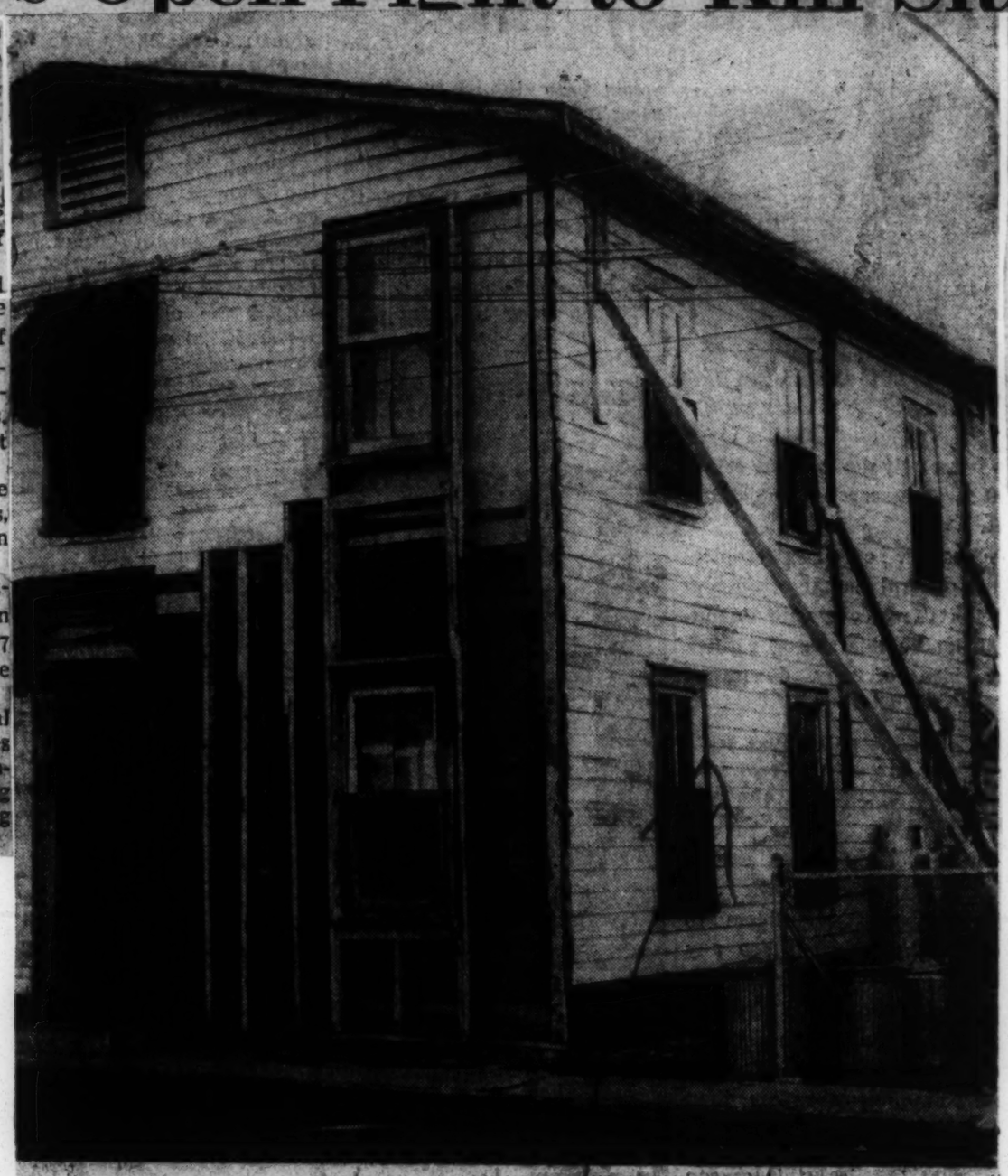
A similar bill proposed during the 1957 Legislature was bitterly fought by a group of property owners.

The Florida Realtors said they are not opposed to the principal of urban renewal "if it is carried on entirely by private enterprise, with the acquisition of land by individuals, rather than government bodies."

In favor of the plan are the State League of Municipalities, the Home Builders Association and Gov. LeRoy Collins.

The state realtors association is composed of more than 6,000 members and has 67 chapter cities in Florida, the largest in Miami.

Under the urban renewal program the U.S. reimburses cities two-thirds of the loss incurred in buying and clearing a blighted area and reselling it.



Herald Staff Photo by Bill Kuenzel

This Rooming House To Bite The Dust?

. . . Kelly not satisfied with repairs

Rooming House Ordered Razed

A two-story wooden rooming house in Miami's Negro slum at [illegible] Wednesday was ordered vacated and torn down.

Miami Slum Clearance Director Francis Kelly said, "We had given the owners permission to repair it. But we weren't satisfied with the way they were doing it. The workmanship was inferior."

The walls, stairs and roof were about to crumble, Kelly reported.

The building, at 1820 NW 6th Ave., is owned by Victor Griley, Miami attorney, who has extensive holdings in the area. Seventeen persons were living there at last count. It stands in a neighborhood zoned for single family houses. When demolished, it can not be replaced with another rooming house under present law.

Griley was one of the leaders two years ago in the organization of the Property Owners Development Association, composed principally of the owners of Negro-occupied property.

It is the PODA, lawmakers say, which lobbied to death Gov. LeRoy Collins' proposal for a broader slum clearance law in the 1957 Legislature.

Griley was out of town Wednesday and could not be reached for comment.

He can appeal Kelly's order before a special board set up under Miami's Slum Clearance Department.

Tampa Eyes Loophole; Jax Waits

Law Keeps Slums in Two More Cities

Slums are spreading in Florida while their growth is being halted by Urban Renewal in other states.

Here is another of a series of reports by David Kraslow and Juanita Greene on The Herald staff on Florida's blight and what can be done to cure it.

By JUANITA GREENE
Herald Staff Writer

Two large Florida cities have prepared plans and are ready, now, to obtain help from two powerful allies in solving their slum problems. But they are blocked from obtaining that aid by Florida law.

The two cities are Jacksonville and Tampa. Both cities want the help of the Federal government and private enterprise to fight the blight of slums.

The plans have been drawn. Red lines on big maps block out the worst slum sections in both cities. The shacks within these red lines are doomed to demolition.

Pretty pictures have been drawn of the houses, apartments and commercial buildings that would take their place.

But the bulldozers haven't started moving. The eager allies haven't signed the pact. And the two cities fight frustration — one actively, one passively.

Standing in their way is a Florida law.

The State Supreme Court has interpreted it to mean no city can sell to private enterprise any land it has acquired by condemnation — not even if the condemnation was for slum clearance.

The result is that Florida is virtually cut off from the big flow of federal funds available under Urban Renewal. The program pays two thirds the city's loss in buying and clearing slum land and re-selling to private owners.

Tampa thinks it has found a legal loophole through which it may siphon some of Uncle Sam's millions into its blight areas. The city's Urban Renewal agency has gone ahead and applied for the funds, hoping a special law allowing it to do so will hold up in court.

But city officials admit, off the record, they might not get away with it. The best, and perhaps the only solution, they say, is a constitutional amendment.

Jacksonville has simply put its big plans back in the files until such time as the state law is changed.

Its mayor, Hayden Burns, has lush hopes the Florida League of Municipalities will succeed in persuading the Legislature to offer the amendment to the people of Florida.

"We've got a lot of problems we simply can't handle under present law," said Burns. "But they could be solved by private enterprise, if given the help available under Urban Renewal."

By putting public buildings and parking lots on land once covered by dilapidated buildings, both Jacksonville and Tampa have improved downtown riverfronts.

But Jacksonville hasn't been able to do anything about "Black Bottom," its worst slum.

And Tampa is having to maneuver through tricky legal waters to get at the frayed edge of Ybor City.

Here's how the city, the federal government, and private enterprise would attack, if Florida law allowed:

JACKSONVILLE

The 25 square blocks in the darkest part of Black Bottom would be condemned, and cleared by the city. It would fill the land, now so low it frequently floods, and build new streets and utilities.

It would keep wide strips along two busy streets—Park and Riverside — as parking lots for nearby business areas. The rest of the land would be sold to private developers, who would build apartment houses and a small shopping center on it.

TAMPA

The 21 square block Maryland Ave. project would include all phases of Urban Renewal—redevelopment for residential, commercial and industrial use.

A strip along a railroad would be sold to someone who wanted to put light industry there. It would be separated from the rest of the tract by a wide street.

A small part of the remaining land would be set aside for stores and other commercial buildings.

The city would keep plots for a park and a playground. A new junior high school and several church buildings, now in the area would remain.

All the rest of the tract would be sold to a developer, who would put up houses and apartment buildings. The new community would be all Negro, as the old one is now.

Then, between downtown Tampa and Ybor City, the famous Latin community, would be, in the words of A. R. Ragsdale, Tampa's Urban Renewal Chairman, "a nice area for Negroes."

Many of the 420 displaced families could move back in, buying the new homes under that part of the Urban Renewal program which gives them 100 per cent FHA insurance on no-down-payment, 40-year mortgages.

And the builders of the apartment houses would get federal insurance that would make it easy to obtain financing.

Blotting out 33 acres of its worst slums, said Ragsdale, would benefit everybody in Tampa.

"We would be getting rid of a bad cancer that is threatening everything around it," said Ragsdale.

Luxury Home Project For Negroes Planned

MIAMI, Fla., June 6 (AP)—Plans for a luxurious housing development for Negroes in North Palm Beach were announced Saturday by Julius Gaines, president of the Gaines Construction Co. of Miami.

Gaines said he had purchased a 95-acre tract from John MacArthur, Chicago insurance man, for $4,000 an acre, and would build 300 homes ranging in price from $17,500 to $45,000.

"There are plenty of Negro professional people and entertainers who want and can afford these good homes," Gaines said.

MacArthur, president of the Bankers Life and Casualty Co. of Chicago and a large Florida landowner, will not be connected with the project.

GAINES SAID records of Bankers Life show that Negroes hold life insurance policies up to a million dollars in value.

"We checked a few of these men on the idea of a swank development," Gaines said. "Most of them were delighted. They said they were no different than anybody else—they wanted fine waterfront homes in south Florida."

The development will overlook the North Palm Beach Golf and Country Club. It borders on the intracoastal waterway.

Water and sewer lines are being installed from Palm Beach Gardens and Gaines said construction of three model homes will be started within 30 days.

Negro Urbanization

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the effect that the nation's capital has become predominantly Negroid in population apparently shocked certain Americans. That staunchly segregationist organ, U S News and World Report, carried a banner article on the transformation, attributing it, in part, to public school desegregation. Numerous members of Congress from the South have commented on the report, deploring it ineffectually.

These, and others who deplore, would do well to recognize just what is happening to the Negro citizens of this nation, and why. They would do well to recognize what is happening to the cities; and to face up to the long-run probabilities these trends portend.

Washington, D C is, at present, the only major city in the nation with a majority of Negro citizens. It is not the only one wherein the rate of population increase among Negroes is greater than that among whites. While it hardly seems likely that other major cities will become predominantly Negroid in the near future, it is likely that Negro political influence will increasingly play a part in the management of a number of great cities as time goes on.

Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, are all cities where Negro population increases outstrip Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, to name only a few, white increases. In several of the afore mentioned cities, white population is declining while Negro population is growing. Even in the South the big cities are finding their Negro populations increasing, while white populations stand still, or declines.

Behind this are the realities of segregation, restrictions on Negro opportunities for housing, the bitter-end prejudices of small towns and rural communities, and the restrictions these place on Negro opportunity. Projected from it will undoubtedly be political realities the segregationist will deplore, but realities they themselves will have forged.

MEDIAN INCOME IS FOUND $4365

Findings on Negroes in Washington Given

WASHINGTON (UPI) The more than 456,000 Negroes residing in and around the nation's capital have an median income of $4365. One-fourth of the Negro families earn $7000 or more a year.

Dr. Jerome P. Pickard, director of a research firm, reported these and other findings on the Negro population at an annual conference of the local health and welfare council.

The median, he pointed out, is not an average but the point at which half the families have a higher income, half a lower one.

Other facts and figures on the capital population:

—Since the average Negro family is bigger than the average white family, the real economic level of Negroes is about half that of whites. The median income for white families is $7025.

—In the District of Columbia itself, Negroes constitute about 54 per cent of the population and their margin over whites is slowly but steadily increasing.

—There are about 85,000 Negro children in the public schools, approximately 72,000 whites.

—Of 102,050 Negro families in the metropolitan Washington area, which takes in parts of Virginia and Maryland, 6500 earn $10,000 or more annually.

—Two years ago, 48 per cent of the Negro families earned under $3000 a year; the figure now is slightly under 25 per cent.

—Negro families with the highest earnings are more numerous in the surburbs than in the district—which is also true of whites.

—But of the total 102,850 Negro families, 94,800 live inside the district, where color bars are down.

Between The Lines

Illegitimacy A National Problem

That sector of the nation's press which voices the sentiments of the Old South makes much of illegitimacy among Negroes, and use it as an argument against integration. It is part of the old story and practice of "proving" the Negroes are more immoral than whites, thus disqualifying the Negro for full citizenship in this country.

Our local papers, in their attempt to thwart integration efforts, were quick to make a superficial survey of the situation in Washington where integration is going apace. The survey came up with the "conclusion" that one of the great evils of integration was the high rate of illegitimacy among Negroes.

Of course, this was used to stampede Virginians who were willing to integrate, according to the law of the land. The practice of trying to prove that Negroes are innately immoral, is an old one and stems from the desperate attempts to eternalize segregation. It is a prejudiced rationalization of the Negrophobe.

From a serious study of the questions through many years, this writer has concluded that morality and immorality are circumstantial and not racial. If they were matters of race, why is there immorality among whites and morality among Negroes?

Moreover this talk about illegitimacy and immorality leaves out of account the problem of abortion which is fastened upon this country. Negroes are too poor to afford abortions and too ignorant to use contraceptives. It, therefore, is purely a matter of circumstances that the incidence of illegitimacy in a given situation is greater among Negroes.

It is due to their ignorance of contraception and their inability to finance abortions. There is nothing in all the studies which have been made to prove that illegitimacy and immorality are racial. But that part of the nation's press which voices the sentiments of the Old South simply refuses to face this stubborn fact.

Now comes an Associated Press release of May 28, taking note of the increase in illegitimacy throughout the nation. Dr. Katharina Brownell Oettinger of the United States Children's bureau points out in the release that pregnancy among adolescent girls is increasing, possibly influenced by teen - agers' tolerance toward sexual activity. She further said that this trend is likely to continue. Addressing the National Conference of Social welfare, meeting in San Francisco, she said:

"Illegitimate births have been steadily rising for two decades. In 1940, there were 89,500 and by 1957 they jumped to 201,700. The rate of motherhood per 1,000 unmarried women tripled between 1940 and 1956."

Mrs. Oettinger quoted figures from the Office of Vital Statistics to the effect that 77,000 children were born to unwed teenage mothers in 1956 and 81,000 in 1957, with the projected estimate of 110,000 to 120,000 by 1962.

Illegitimacy, as a problem, is threatening to get out of hand throughout the nation and as such is to be deeply deplored, whether among Negroes or whites. But the point being made is that the racists forces of the Old South would fix the problem of illegitimacy and immorality upon Negroes alone, thus attempting to disqualify them for full integration in the schools. The danger in trying to fasten upon the Negro the onus of illegitimacy, will be the least of the general problem.

It is going to be a sad day in the South when all its illegitimacy and immorality are fastened on the hapless and defenseless Negroes, while the same problems in the white race are "smoothed" over.

This column has often contended that the Negro is just what the white man made him! If he had made a better Negro, he would have had one. The present Negro is a creature of the white man's creation and that the prejudiced whites would stigmatize their own creation is unbelievable.

When Dr. Oettinger was exposing the ugly problem of illegitimacy, she made no reference to race. The situation should shock the finer sensibilities of the nation rather than be used as a means of disqualifying Negroes for full citizenship. To magnify the Negro's shortcomings and minimize those of the whites is not going to get this nation, nor the South, anywhere!

130 Are Named For White House Study of Aging

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI). —Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, today named 130 citizens to serve on the National Advisory Committee for the White House Conference on Aging. The conference will be held here in January, 1961.

Dr. Flemming said the conference will be concerned with the economic security and retirement problems of some 50,000,000 Americans who are forty-five years of age and over. He announced in April that former Rep. Robert W. Kean, R., N. J., would serve as chairman of the advisory committee.

GEN. ALFRED M. GRUENTHER, (ret.), president of the American Red Cross.

BENJAMIN McKELWAY, editor of "The Washington Star" and president of The Associated Press.

JOHN T. O'ROURKE, editor of "The Washington Daily News."

LYLE C. WILSON, a vice-president of United Press International and its Washington manager.

MARY PICKFORD, actress.

HERSHEL NEWSON, Master of the National Grange.

ARTHUR LARSON, special consultant at Duke University and former adviser to President Eisenhower.

GRACE B. DANIELS, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

LOUIS B. SELTZER, editor-in-chief of "The Cleveland Press."

NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK, director of the department of social security, A. F. L.-C. I. O.

25% of Negro Families Now in $7,000 Bracket

Proportion Earning Higher Incomes In Area Is Three Times 1949 Level

By BETTY MILES
Star Staff Writer

Twenty-five per cent of the Negro families in the area have an income of $7,000 or more a year, an economist said yesterday.

Dr. Jerome P. Pickard estimated that the proportion of Negro families in the upper income bracket is about three times the 1949 level.

At the same time, he said, the low income bracket (under $3,000 a year in 1958) is now just under a quarter of the total. In 1949, 48 per cent were in the low income group, he said.

The brackets were adjusted for changes in price levels between the two years.

Reported at Seminar

Dr. Pickard estimated that 27,050 out of 102,850 Negro families fall in the $7,000 or over category.

Of the 27,050, he said, 20,550 are in the $7,000 to $9,999 category, while 6,500 earn $10,000 or more a year.

Former research director for the Washington Board of Trade, Dr. Pickard now is director of the Washington office of the research firm of Hammer & Co. Associates.

He reported his findings at a seminar of the annual conference of the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area at the Statler Hilton Hotel yesterday.

In spite of the strides that have been made, however, the median income of Negro families in the urban area is only 57 per cent as high as that of white families, the economist declared. The white median is $7,625 and the Negro is $4,365, he said.

Since Negro families average over four persons, and white families 3.5 persons, the real economic level is about half that of white families, Dr. Pickard said.

The median income is the point at which half of the families have a higher income, and half a lower one. It is not an average.

Dr. Pickard's estimates included the District, Arlington, Alexandria and Falls Church, and the urbanized parts of Prince Georges and Montgomery County. They did not include Fairfax County or Rockville.

Suburban Median Higher

The economist pointed out that the median for Negro families in the suburbs is $2,125 higher than for the District. It is $6,350 in the suburbs, and $4,225 in the city.

White families also show a higher median in the suburbs, although the difference is not so great.

Of the 102,850 Negro families in the area, Dr. Pickard estimates, 94,800 live in the District.

In the Northeast section of the city north of Rhode Island avenue, he said, 5,550 Negro families have a median income of $7,070.

In Southwest Washington the median is $2,850, he said.

CAPITAL IS HIGH IN ILLEGITIMACY

Washington's Rate Tops Other Cities

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's capital had a higher ratio of illegitimate births in 1957 than 28 other selected cities.

A new public health service report shows the ratio as 188.1 in every thousand live births.

The report treats the District of Columbia as if it were a state and shows that its illegitimacy ratio was the highest for the 35 state reporting areas which list legitimacy status on birth records. The city of Washington takes in the whole district.

The next highest ratio in the states was in Mississippi, which had 128.1 illegitimate births per thousand live births.

South Carolina had a ratio of 116.5 and Alabama 104.3 with no other state showing a ratio in excess of 100.

The 29 selected cities are those which had over 250,000 population in 1950 and which are in the reporting areas that record legitimacy.

The Washington figure was derived from an illegitimacy ratio of 58.8 per 1000 live births among white persons and 265.3 per 1000 for non-whites.

Among the cities, the Washington illegitimacy ratio for whites was by far the highest. Portland, Ore., was next in this category with a 46 and Minneapolis third with 43.4.

The highest illegitimacy ratio for nonwhites in the cities was 292.9 per 1000 births in Atlanta. St. Louis was next with 278.8 and then in order came Memphis 276.1, Cincinnati 275.8 and Washington 265.3.

Both the number of illegitimate births and the ratio were estimated to have increased in the United States as a whole in 1957.

Housing Veto — What Next?

As expected, President Eisenhower has vetoed the omnibus housing bill. His veto itself, we believe, was a necessary step. But what he calls for in the way of legislation to replace the dead bill is not uniformly desirable.

The lengthy veto message he sent the Senate yields no ground to the congressional majority which voted originally for bills considerably more bold than the compromise measure just turned back. It calls instead for the slim housing bill originally proposed by the administration.

The uncompromising tone of this veto message has understandably set liberal Democrats, who were chafing none too quietly at the original compromise, into full cry again for a take-it-or-get-nothing bill tailored to their own more expensive public housing plans.

This sounds like Act 1 all over again—a "budget-conscious" administration measure running head-on into a "social-conscious" opposition measure with neither side able to carry the day. We hope this will not be the case.

This paper has consistently sided with the administration against the extensive (190,000 units) public housing project plans of the Democratic majority; and with the Democrats against the President on the question of trimming back two-year urban renewal commitments from $900,000,000 to $700,000,000.

At the risk of offending strategists from both camps, we will continue to maintain that some such compromise would constitute the greatest service for the greatest number of Americans.

Our reasoning is this:

1. Public housing. Since 100,000 authorized public housing units have not yet been built, since renewed prosperity is helping to lessen pressure for such state-supported housing, and since tax-free public housing projects erode local property tax bases, a big new plunge in this field seems uncalled for.

2. Urban renewal. This blight removal and prevention program stimulates local private business, rescues sagging local property tax bases, and, properly handled, betters conditions for low- and middle-income citizens living in slum-threatened areas. Its continuance at a fast pace is a matter of a stitch in time saving ninefold slums to be paid for from future budgets.

In the remaining disputes between the two sides, which primarily hinge on whether government investment should be substituted for private, we would side with the President except in those fields where construction of some type is vitally needed and private investment capital simply has not been forthcoming.

In the first act of this highly significant Eisenhower vs. liberal Democrats battle, Lyndon Johnson extracted an unusual compromise which turned a whole Democratic loaf into about three-quarters of a loaf. We hope on second try this will be turned into half a loaf, which assuredly in this case will be better than none.

46a 1959

GENERAL

Capital Is Tops In Illegitimacy

Commercial Appeal

Public Health Figures Show Washington Far Ahead In Unwed Mothers

Memphis, Tenn.
June 6-3-59
P. 25

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The national capital leads the nation in illegitimate births among both whites and Negroes, United States Public Health Service figures indicated Monday.

Based upon reports from the District of Columbia and 34 states, the capital was far ahead.

In 1957, the last year reported, illegitimate births here averaged 177.1 out of every 1,000 live births—58.8 among whites and 265.3 among Negroes.

The District of Columbia's closest competitor among the 34 states reporting was Mississippi, and its rate was only 104.3 per 1,000—41.7 among whites and 221.1 among Negroes.

Other Figures

Alabama's record was 104.3 per 1,000—14.2 white and 250 Negro. Kentucky's was 43.6—28.2 white and 229.9 Negro. Louisiana's was 82.1—13.1 white and 190.4 Negro. Missouri's was 50.3—16.9 white and 272.5 Negro. Tennessee's was 76.5—25.1 white and 258.6 Negro.

The percentage of unwed Negro mothers was higher in the border state of Missouri and in the District of Columbia than in the Deep South states.

Negroes were far ahead of whites in illigitimacy in every state reporting. Of every 1,000 Negro babies born in 1957, 206.7 were to unwed mothers. This was slightly more than one out of five.

The average among whites was 19.6 of every 1,000, or about one out of every 51.

The figures showed that illegitimate births in the United States among all races have nearly tripled since 1940. In 1940, the rate was 7.1 per 1,000 births. In 1957, it was 20.9. An increase of nearly 50 per cent has been recorded since 1950. The rate that year, averaged among all races, was 14.2, compared to 20.9 in 1957.

Of 201,700 babies born out of welock in 1957 in the reporting states, 81,000 were to mothers under age 20. Included were 4,600 to girls below 15 and 2,800 to women past 40.

Arkansas is one of the few Southern states that does not report illegitimate birth statistics. Most non-reporting states are outside the South — New ork, California, Colorado, and others.

Washington Is Worst

Among cities of more than 250,000 in the reporting states, Washington had the worst illegitimacy rate—an average of 188.1 of every 1,000 births among all races; 58.8 among whites and 265.3 among Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala., had the lowest white illegitimacy rate—only 12.5 out of every 1,000 births. Among Negroes, its rate was 243.5 out of every 1,000. But Atlanta led even the District of Columbia in its Negro rate—292.9 out of every 1,000.

Memphis' white rate was second only to Birmingham—17.5 per 1,000. Memphis' Negro rate was 276.1 per 1,000.

Portland, Ore., had a white rate of 46 illegitimate births among every 1,000. Only Washington had a worse rate among whites.

Between The Lines

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

By Dean G. B. Hancock for ANP

Weekly 6/13/59

ILLEGITIMACY A NATIONAL PROBLEM

That sector of the nation's press which voices the sentiments of the Old South makes much of illegitimacy among Negroes, and use it as an argument against integration. It is part of the old story and practice of "proving" that Negroes are more immoral than whites; thus disqualifying the Negro for full citizenship in this country.

Our local papers, in their attempt to thwart integration efforts, were quick to make a superficial survey of the situation in Washington where integration is going apace. The survey came up with the "conclusion" that one of the great evils of integration was the high rate of illegitimacy among Negroes. Of course, this was used to stampede Virginians who were willing to integrate, according to the law of the land. The practice of trying to prove that Negroes are inately immoral, is an old one and stems from the desperate attempts to eternalize segregation. It is a prejudiced rationalization of the Negrophobe.

From a serious study of the questions through many years, this writer has concluded that morality and immorality are circumstantial and not racial. If they were matters of race, why is there immorality among whites and morality among Negroes?

Moreover this talk about illegitimacy and immorality leaves out of account the problem of abortion which is fastened upon this country. Negroes are too poor to afford abortions and too ignorant to use contraceptives. It therefore is purely a matter of circumstances that the incidence of illegitimacy in a given situation is greater among Negroes. It is due to their ignorance of contraception and their inability to finance abortions. There is nothing in all the studies which have been made to prove that illegitimacy and immorality are racial. But that part of the nation's press which voices the sentiments of the Old South simply refuses to face this stubborn fact.

Now comes an Associated Press release of May 28, taking note of the increase in illegitimacy throughout the nation. Dr. Katharina Brownell Oettinger of the United States Children's bureau points out in the release that pregnancy among adolescent girls is increasing, possibly influenced by teenagers' tolerance toward sexual activity. She further said that this trend is likely to continue. Addressing the national Conference of Social Welfare, meeting in San Francisco, she said:

"Illegitimate births have been steadily rising for two decades. In 1940, there were 89,500 and by 1957 they jumped to 201,700. The rate of motherhood per 1,000 unmarried women tripled between 1940 and 1956."

Mrs. Oettinger quoted figures from the Office of Vital Statistics to the effect that 77,000 children were born to unwed teen-age mothers in 1956 and 81,000 in 1957, with the projected estimate of 110.000 to 120,000 by 1952.

Illegitimacy, as a problem, is threatening to get out of hand throughout the nation and as such is to be deeply deplored, whether among Negroes or whites. But the point being made is that the mouthpieces of the Old South would fix the problem of illegitimacy and immorality upon Negroes alone, thus attempting to disqualify them for full integration in the schools. The danger in trying to fasten upon the Negro the onus of illegitimacy, will be the least of the general problems.

It is going to be a sad day in the South when all its illegitimacy and immorality are fastened on the hapless and defenseless Negroes, while the same problems in the white race are "smoothed" over.

This column has often contended that the Negro is just what the white man made him! If he had made a better Negro, he would have had one. The present Negro is a creature of the white man's creation and that the prejudiced whites would stigmatize their own creation is unbelievable.

When Dr. Oettinger was exposing the ugly problem of illegitimacy, she made no reference to race. The situation should shock the finer sensibilities of the nation rather than be used as a means of disqualifying Negroes for full citizenship. To magnify the Negro's shortcomings and minimize those of the whites is not going to get this nation, nor the South, anywhere!

Unwed Mothers Become Major U.S. Problem; 200,000 Year

Rising Tide Of Illegitimacy Causing Greatest Concern

By ROGER GREENE

WASHINGTON (AP) — An all-time record of babies born out of wedlock—more than 200,000 a year—has set off a new storm of controversy over ebbing standards of American morality and the resulting burden on U.S. taxpayers.

In some communities, officials are discussing possible sterilization of women who stray too often from the paths of orthodoxy.

Elsewhere, the deabe centers on proposals to cut down relief payments to mothers who produce more than one illegitimate child. In Raleigh, N.C., authorities cite as an example the case of an unmarried mother of 10 children, nine of them receiving public-support funds.

"We are literally paying a bonus for illegitimacy," says State Rep. Walter A. Chachere of Louisiana, member of a special legislative committee which is investigating the problem.

Yet some top-ranking sociologists argue that more—not less—should be done to ease the distress of young women caught in the dark web of disgrace, guilt, fear and panic involved in bearing a child out of wedlock.

"Punishment is not the answer to the crisis of the unmarried mother," says Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau.

CAN'T ABOLISH IT

"No amount of censure or hardship will abolish the problem."

Underscoring the financial impact of illegitimacy, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare says mederal, state and local taxpayers this year will pay 210 million dollars toward the support of children born out of wedlock. Payments average $27.29 a month per child.

The money is provided under the government-supported Aid to Dependent Children program, with the federal government paying 60 per cent. State and local taxes contribute 40 per cent.

The nation's exploding population accounts, in part, for the upsurge in illegitimate births from 87,900 in 1938 to 201,700 in 1957, the latest official figure. An HEW estimate for 1958 puts the number at 205,000. But experts say this doesn't tell the whole story.

Latest figures show the rate of such births per 1,000 unmarried females has tripled in the last two decades, with a particularly alarming rise among teen-age girls.

On a nationwide basis, the Office of Vital Statistics says illegitimacy now accounts for 10.6 per 1,000 total white births and 206.7 per 1,000 nonwhite.

Mrs. Oettinger says nearly 5,000 illegitimate babies are born each year to girls under 15. Some have even confessed they deliberately became pregnant so they could quit school.

ON THE RISE

"Unwed motherhood among adolescents is on the rise and will continue," says Mrs. Oettinger. "By 1962, if the rate remains the same, between 110,000 and 120,000 babies will be born out of wedlock to teen-age girls."

A tragic byproduct is that at least 20,000 young unwed mothers sell their babies on the "baby market" annually, with price tags ranging from $1,500 to $3,000.

Searching for an explanation for the upward trend, sociologists have turned a scattergun on a wide field of targets:

Youngsters exposed to raw sex in everyday modern living . . . torrid movies and TV scenes . . . obscene literature . . . night rides and hard liquor . . . lack of parental discipline . . . lax law enforcement which winks at boys and girls registering at cheap hotels and cabins . . . expose magazines . . pep-pill and reefer parties . . . tenn-age gang codes which virtually require illicit sexual relations.

Far and away the most controversial of all the factors blamed for the upswing in illegitimacy is the growing customs of boys and girls, still in their budding teens to go steady. Champions of youthful freedom staunchly defend the practice, but some parents are torn by doubts.

GOING STEADY

"Many youngsters start going steady at 12 and 13," says Lucille Burke of Columbus, Ohio, Juvenile Court. "It is not a healthy situation."

In many cases, authorities say, the major cause is emotional frustration stemming from rejection at home.

"Outside of those few girls and women who become pregnant as a result of sexual experimentation, the vast majority of unmarried mothers represent girls and women who have had some problem within their own parent-child relationship," says Mrs. Oettinger.

"Studies show that some adolescent girls could be helped with emotional disturbances long before pregnancy occurs, and that suitable preventive measures could be taken to alleviate disturbed family or other situations which may be the core cause of the pregnancy."

On a blunter note, the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, in a report entitled "The Problem of Births Out of Wedlock," suggests that a new spirit of feminine boldness may be at least partly responsible for the rise in illicit relationships.

"Former patterns of sex behavior seem to be changing," the report says. "The double standard seems to be dissolving. Women are playing a more aggressive sex role."

Whether that is true or not, the age-old rule prevails: the woman pays. In many cases, the reputed father simply disappears, seldom contributing money for the illegitimate child's support, or the unwed mother is reluctant to set the law after him.

FORCED TO CONFESS

In colonial New England the mother of a child born out of wedlock was forced to confess her sins before the congregation, and then was publicly whipped, cast in stocks or imprisoned. Such harsh treatment often led to fatal concealment of the pregnancy, suicide of the young mother, abandonment of the baby, or infanticide.

Even to today's enlightened circumstances, one out of three girls in trouble leaves home to hide her shame from her parents. Many of them, unaware that reputable social agencies exist to help them, fall easy prey to "black market" racketeers or worse.

Every state in the Union now has a welfare department with a bureau assigned to aid children born out of wedlock, and more than 200 homes for unwed mothers are located throughout the United States. Most states, however, require at least a year's residence to qualify for public welfare assistance.

In addition, many state and local regulations require that the girl's parents be notified before she is given public assistance or maternity care.

Mrs. Oettinger says it was "a bright new day" when New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller recently signed a law permitting public welfare officials to give aid to an unmarried mother and her child without communicating with her parents.

RISING TIDE

Worried parents and officials in some communities are calling for action to halt the rising tide of illegitimacy.

Local authorities in Elizabeth, N.J., alarmed over relief payments hitting a 20-year high, ruled in April that benefits will no longer be paid to mothers for more than one child born out of wedlock.

In Buffalo, N.Y., the Erie County Welfare Department reports it spent more than 2½ million dollars, or 10 per cent of its budget, in aid to illegitimate children in 1958.

And in Louisiana, the State Legislature found that 17,000 of the state's estimated 100,000 illegitimate children are on public relief rolls. The Legislature said that since the aid program began "there has been an appalling increase in the number of illegitimate children born."

Disturbed over the sharp upswing is teen-age pregnancies in Washington, D.C., education authorities launched a pioneer program of sex education in seven elementary schools this year.

Youngsters 11 and 12, with the consnt of their parents, were shown films of the reproductive process. The educatiosal process. The educational process measured.

Dr. John R. Pate, chief of the District of Columbia Bureau of Disease Control, says there has been an alarming increase in the number of pregnant girls in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades.

YOUNGEST ONLY 10

During a single school year, he says, 178 Negro girls and 12 white girls, all under 16, were found to be pregnant. Seven of the girls were 11, the youngest was 10.

Tragic as the situation appears, the tragedy would be compounded many times were it not for the nationwide network of homes for unwed mothers operated without fanfare by the Salvation Army, the Florence Crittenton Assn., and many religious organizations.

generally agreed that the policies of the Federal Government with respect to welfare assistance to dependent children constitute a major factor in the worsening situation with which the country is faced in this regard."

Illegitimacy Rises, U.S. Agency Says

WASHINGTON (ANP)— According to the latest figures released recently by the U.S. Bureau of Vital Statistics, illegitimacy among whites has decreased over the last two decades, but the rate among non-whites has climbed.

The report lists illegitimacy among whites as dropping from 20.5 per 1,000 in 1938 to 10.6 in 1957. For non-whites, the report lists illegitimate births as being 168.5 per 1,000 in 1938 against the 1957 rate of 206.7.

Federal Aid, Illegitimacy Study Asked

By G. Milton Kelly
Associated Press

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-GA) called yesterday for a Senate investigation to determine whether Federal welfare payments may be encouraging an increase in illegitimate births.

Talmadge urged the Senate Finance Committee to conduct the study with a view toward recommending "whatever changes may be needed in the law to eliminate any sanction or encouragement of illegitimacy through Federal welfare assistance."

The Georgia Senator, a member of the Committee, made public his letter to other emmbers which said:

"One of the greatest social problems of our time is the mounting rate of illegitimacy. It is a problem which is not limited to any state or region.

"While I would not presume to advocate any one soltuion to the problem, I think it is

Cash Voted For Slum Clearance

Herald Miami, Fla. Fri. 5-22-59 p. 1

Public Units Authorized

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The House, ignoring threats of a presidential veto, passed a big Democratic housing bill late Thursday after defeating attempts to trim it and knock out a controversial public housing provision.

The vote was 261 to 160.

The measure would authorize 140,000 new units of federally subsidized public housing for low-income families. In addition, it called for spending $2,100,000,000 on slum clearance and other housing programs.

Herald

Just before the final vote, administration forces made an 11th-hour attempt to kill it and replace it with a scaled-down $1,300,000,000 plan acceptable to President Eisenhower. This move was beaten, 283 to 189.

Voting for the substitute were 129 Republicans and 8(Democrats. Opposed to the substitute were 214 Democrats and 19 Republicans.

The coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats who backed the administration in its fight against the big spending bill scored only one major victory in three days of parliamentary maneuvering.

They wrote into the bill, 222-201, a requirement that none of the funds it authorized could be committed for any project unless Congress appropriated the money later in separate legislation.

This eliminated none of the funds from the bill. But it made it possible for Congress to take a second look at the housing section.

The Senate previously passed an even bigger housing bill and a joint House-Senate conference committee now must hammer out a compromise.

The House bill, which calls for expanding housing programs far beyond the levels opposed by the President, was given a $2,100,000,000 price tag by its Democratic sponsors.

This did not cover the public housing provisions. Republicans, who blasted the bill as a "budget-buster," said the public housing proposal would increase the cost to $5,800,000,000 over 45 years.

The Senate bill called for spending of $2,650,000,000. This did not include the cost of its more modest provision for 45,000 new public housing units. Eisenhower originally proposed a $1,660,000,000 plan with no new public housing.

The House bill also exceeded the President's requests in the slum clearance field. It would provide $1,500,000,000 for slum removal over a 26-month period. The President proposed about $600,000,000 over the same period.

The House measure also would replenish the mortgage insurance authority of the Federal Housing Administration which is just about used up. Eisenhower had warned there would be a slowdown in home building unless the authority was replenished.

The House bill also would

— LIBERALIZE down payment requirements for FHA mortgage insurance.

— AUTHORIZE a new $100,000,000 program of direct federal lending to builders of housing for the elderly.

— BOOST the fund for mortgages on cooperative housing by $75,000,000.

— AUTHORIZE a $400,000,000 increase in federal loans to build college dormitories.

Negro Suburbia Is Fast Growing

Defender Louisville, Ky. Sat. 9-26-59 p. 3

NEW YORK — While far too many of the 16 million U.S. Negroes live in slums — and cannot find the housing they can afford and need — other thousands are blazing a trail in fast-growing Negro suburbia.

Blooming on the outskirts of dozens of cities, Time says in a special report in the current (Sept. 21) issue, are hundreds of new communities such as:

Atlanta: Nearby Crestwood Forest (150 homes, $12,000-$30,000); **Memphis:** nearby Lakeview Gardens (614 homes, $9,000-$19,000); **New Orleans:** nearby Pontchartrain Park (725 homes, $14,300-$25,000); **Long Island:** Dunbar Estates, Westbury Houses (200 homes, $14,000-$20,000); **Charlotte, N. C.** nearby University Park (400 homes, $11,000-$15,000); **Philadelphia:** nearby integrated) 53 per cent white, 47 per cent Negro) Concord Park (139 homes, $12,700-$14,350).

SPECIAL HAZARDS

These developments are all peopled by the newly prospering Negro middle class, who all seem to have one thing in common; a fever for good living.

Technicians, professional men, teachers, nurses, well-paid factory workers, federal employees — that settle where the air is clean and the schools good, join the PTA, buy power lawnmowers, curse the crab grass, endure the rigors of commuting, barbecue their steaks, buy second cars and second TV sets, grumble about taxes.

More and more white builders, Time says, sensing the demand for decent, moderate-priced Negro housing, have taken the plunge into the suburban market. It has its special hazards; in some areas, white building inspectors and utility companies drag their feet when Negro tracts open.

Negro mortgage money is often a stiff 1 per cent or 2 per cent more than for whites (it is easier to get loans for prospering Negroes in the Deep South than it is in Northern states).

Chicago's Park Terrace in the suburb of Markham even has a layaway system that allows buyers to sign up for homes and pay out the down payments in monthly installments.

Negro Suburbia Is Fast Growing

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-26-59 p. 4 Part 2

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AUBURN AVE. PREPARES TO MEET URBAN CHANGE

ame Committee To Work Toward Avenue's Future

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(World Managing Editor)

Auburn Avenue businessmen ...ed by a chairman of a ...mittee which will set out to ...et the challenge of Urban ...development by providing ...ial facilities to the ...rowing downtown area.

Following a spirited discussion by ...y planning experts, a banker, ...ial workers and an overflow au...nce at the Butler St. YMCA ...ungry Club, the group designated ...M. Alexander, Sr., as chairman ...the committee to insure Auburn ...enue a proper role in the future ...prosperity of Atlanta. Alexander ...to appoint committee members ...supplement the membership of ...Business Committee for the Cul...Advisory Committee ...implement immediate develop...

The main objective, Andrew ...Steiner, city planner and archi...told the group, "is to redevel...this deteriorated area into a ...ping district of which not only ...the whole community would ...proud and which would fit into ...master plan for the future of ...

Steiner declared further, after ...ting out that a properly plan... Auburn Avenue ...d be a great asset to the whole ...munity, that unless something ...done "Auburn Avenue will con...ually deteriorate." His plan ...across the creation of a shopping ...within the area, but with ...ern business facilities and ...

...Mosley, of American Art ...Company, speaking on the ...rehabilitation of Auburn Avenue, cited the numerous government agencies at work to insure proper urban rehabilitation in the metropolitan area. He urged the businessmen to guard against the rise of "slum fissures." He cautioned that Urban Renewal is a mutual responsibility based on the principles of good business and good citizenship.

Phillip Hammer, planning and rehabilitation expert, pointed out that the future of Auburn Avenue "lies largely in what happens to its retail functions."

"The other functions will continue to expand as Negro business and economic well-being expand," Mr. Hammer said, "but the most important factor in preserving ... increasing downtown property ... uses as we will happen to ... operations."

Hammer declared that "retail ... in the Auburn Avenue district is ... the crossroads in this changi... picture" of an American revoluti... in merchandising."

"It can go down hill with secon... class facilities," the speaker sa... "or it can go uphill with first-cla... facilities." The Avenue's role as ... central business district and sho...ping center for nearly 200,000 per...sons within its immediate trade area was pointed out. Hammer continued:

"In the large trade area around Auburn Avenue where about 70,000 Negroes live, only 10 per cent of the retail facilities can be honestly classified as adequate and first-class. In my opinion, the Negro population offers the largest untapped consumer market in America today. The average family income among Negroes is increasing at a more rapid rate than the white income. The Negro shopper is, on the average, equally as sophisticated as the white shopper. He demands and can support first-class facilities.

"If the Auburn Avenue district can take advantage of urban renewal to develop large, modern new facilities, Auburn Avenue faces a period of tremendous prosperity and expansion."

L. D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Company, urged the businessmen to get their businesses out of the category of "segregation citadels." He pointed out the need for meetings of landlords and rent... Milton added that there would be "right in the heart of town." Calling for vision in redevelopment, Milton added that there would be ...zens corporations to ... will be in the surrounding areas.

Warren R. Cochrane, Butler St. YMCA secretary, called for the facing of the "acute" problem facing Auburn Avenue and surrounding blocks. His suggestion implemented the selection of a chairman and committee to draw up plans and seek financing for the rehabilitation of Auburn Avenue.

J. R. Henderson moderated the Jungry Club session.

Frontiersmen Hear About Unwed Mothers

By MRS. V. SCOTT ELLIS

Mrs. Thelma Grace Session, recently elected president of the Unmarried Expectant Mothers' Rehabilitation Society, local civic worker and member of the big Bethel AME Church, addressed the local chapter of the Frontiers of America at their regular session on Tuesday evening, April 21.

Mrs. Session, employed at the Florence Crittendon Home at Chamblee, Ga., highlighted the following points in a most thought-provoking message:

In the outset U.E.M.R. Society holds that sex in its proper concept should be regarded in a spiritual manner, and should be indulged in only as such within the bounds of legal marriage. There should be some type of penalty for all unmarried mothers who become "repeaters."

I. WHO ARE THESE UNMARRIED MOTHERS

In a recent survey more than 1,800 of the 2,000 babies born out of wedlock were Negro babies. "We can hardly serve anyone here at our hospital for having to treat septic-abortion cases," says one local nurse. Their ages range from 9 to 45 years or older; they come from the richest to the poorest, from the highest to the lowest. They come from all strata of society. The parents are the illegitimates, not the children. They have no choice of birth.

Poverty, illiteracy, poor environment and the dual society pattern causing low incomes here in the South and elsewhere are the chief contributing factors toward delinquency in general and especially among unmarried mothers.

II. One of the nation's greatest and best prepared ministers, speaking on T.V. recently, chose as his subject "Parents." In the course of his message he spoke of digging up and polishing the talents of all of God's people. All mothers and their children have talents! He made the statement that even the child born out of wedlock can and has a right to fit into the great scheme of God and society, just as the child who was ushered into the world through prayer. And don't forget that many of us were born as the result of a biological accident. Many such persons have become great leaders. Search the pages of history!"

III. The problem of the Unmarried Mother is your problem and mine. All men are brothers and we all are our brother's keeper.

IV. We, as a higher culture aspiring group with our love of good education, good homes, better schools, better education in every sense of the word, like good living. But what is good living?

Good living means to live well—in an all embracing manner, i.e., that we must lift up the falling, rescue the perishing. We must lift as we climb! Society must save these mothers and their children from crime and degradation. The Negro unmarried mother too needs a home where her needs of rehabilitation can be met, a home where she, becoming pregnant with the first baby out of wedlock, can be rehabilitated and live as a respectable.

Wake Up, Atlanta, Let's meet this need! Other U.E.M.R. Society members present at the dinner with the Frontiersmen included Mrs. Lizzie

local nurse and retired social worker; Mrs. Georgia Gay, nurse; and Mrs. V. Scott Ellis, columnist of The Atlanta Daily World.

Special out-of-town guests were two prominent brothers, Jack Holt, of East Orange, N.J., and Dr. Harold Holt, of Patterson, N.J.

Jesse O. Thomas presided and P. J. Ransom served as chairman of the program committee.

Negro Unit Pushes for Tidy Home

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Atlanta's Northeast Community Civic Council has undertaken a program to keep the home, apartment buildings and neighborhoods in its area up to high residential standards.

Basically, the organization's program is to strive for better neighborhoods by inspiring those who have recently moved in to take a personal interest in their homes' surroundings.

Several thousand Negro families have moved into the previously all-white section during the past few months.

The section's boundaries roughly include Parkway drive, W.; Glen Iris drive, E.; Highland avenue, S., and North avenue, N.

During a recent meeting, council members pointed out that all decent people, regardless of race, desire to have pleasant home surroundings.

The council said it did not want the section which is being occupied by Negroes to fall below par as a desirable area.

The council will hold its regular meeting at the Fort Street Methodist Church on Boulevard, NE, Monday night. Council members will discuss final plans of

Negroes Ask Ban On Slum Project

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 3 (UPI)—A group of 108 Negroes today sought an injunction to block a 1½-million-dollar urban renewal project here on grounds that the federal government is seeking to force racial integration.

"Your petitioners do not desire to be integrated with members of the white race or live among them," said the suit, filed in Superior Court on behalf of the Negroes.

Plans, two years in the making call for clearing what has been officially designated a "slum area" and replacing it with a "model" white industrial and business section.

The Negroes now living or doing business in the area are to be relocated. The Negroes charged the federal government is footing most of the renewal cost in order to "develop integrated residential neighborhoods."

Mayor Willard Beckum denied any such goals could be achieved under the city's present residential zoning policies and expressed doubt that the integration prospect was the "real interest" behind the suit.

The city will defend the urban renewal project in court, Beckum said.

Other city officials were not available, but the suit drew praise from Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who said the Negroes "are to be commended" for their action. He added:

"Their action . . . again demonstrates the fallacy of the conclusion of the NAACP and the U.S. Supreme Court that the mixing of the Negro and white races in public housing and schools is in the best interest of the Negro race.

"This fine group of Negro citizens, to be consistent, would say the same thing about the mixing of the races in the public schools."

The Negroes charged the city and federal government had falsely labeled their 64-acre district as a "slum" area and said it rated favorably with other areas of the city.

INTEGRATED HOUSING FOUGHT BY NEGROES

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 3 (UPI)—A group of 108 Negroes won an injunction today to block a $1,500,000 urban renewal project here on the ground that the Federal Government was seeking to force racial integration.

"Your petitioners do not desire to be integrated with members of the white race or live among them," said the suit, filed in Superior Court in behalf of the Negroes.

The plans, two years in the making, call for clearing what has been officially designated a slum area and replacing it with a "model" white industrial and business section.

The Negroes now living or doing business in the area are to be relocated. The Negroes charged the Federal Government was paying most of the renewal cost to "develop integrated residential neighborhoods."

Mayor Willard A. Beckum denied that such goals could be achieved under the city's residential zoning policies and expressed doubt that the integration prospect was the real interest behind the suit.

He said the city would defend the project in court.

Permit Issued For Demolition Of Slum Units

The City of Atlanta issued permits Wednesday for the demolition of 65 substandard buildings containing 156 dwelling units.

With the demolition of these structures, it is estimated that the city will have ridded itself of 2,598 buildings — containing 6,811 dwelling units — during the past 11 years.

The slums have been eliminated either through slum clearance activities or to clear the way for expressways.

The 65 structures to be demolished now lie in the path of the downtown connector and also are in the Butler Street Urban Renewal area project.

The demolition will be done by Continental Wrecking Co. on con-

which is building the expressway.

According to City Building Inspector William Wofford, some of the structures to be demolished have been condemned by city building inspectors as uninhabitable.

'We Don't Want To Integrate'—

Negro Group Petitions To Halt Slum Clearance

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"Your petitioners do not desire to be integrated with members of the white race or live among them," said the suit, filed in Superior Court on behalf of the Negroes.

Plans two years in the making call for clearing what has been officially designated a "slum area" and replacing it with a "model" white industrial and business section.

The plaintiffs' complaint was based on claims that they would be forced to move to residential areas which would become integrated.

The Negroes now living or doing business in the area are to be relocated. The Negroes charged the Federal Government is footing most of the renewal cost in order to "develop integrated residential neighborhoods."

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The city will defend the urban renewal project in court, Beckum said.

46a 1959

MRS. HALLIE B. BROOKS

GATE CITY NURSERY ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT—Mrs. Hallie Beecham Brooks is [illegible] Day Nursery Association. [illegible] professor of the Atlanta University School of Library Service. Among other civic activities, Mrs. Brooks is a member of the board of directors of the Neighborhood Union, is chairman of the Interracial Commission of the Y.W.C.A. Student Council of the Y.W.C.A. co-chairman of the Professional Division of the 1956 and 1957 Community Chest Drive, and served for three years as chairman of the Adult Education Committee of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA. Widely traveled, she has been honored by several national honorary and professional groups.

Re-elected to the Gate City Board were Mesdames G. E. DeLarme, P. Q. Yancey and Marque Jackson. Other officers of the board are: Mrs. W. M. Young, vice president; Miss Ruth Rush, secretary; Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen assistant secretary; Mrs. G. A. Towns, treasurer; Mrs. E. M. Martin, assistant treasurer; committee chairmen: Auxiliary, Mrs. W. N. Harper; Personnel, Miss F. V. Adams; Public Relations, Mrs. Y. B. Hill; Building and Grounds, Mrs. E. M. Martin; Finance, Mrs. L. D. Milton and Mrs. W. M. Young; Standards, Mrs. S. W. Westerfield; Scholarship, Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, and Nominating, Mrs. C. L. Harper.

Atlanta Urban Renewal Program Threatened By Project Deadlock

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 1-27-52

P. 1. 46 a

Federal Funds Stopped; Officails Concerned

An order by the federal government Wednesday that funds be halted for the disputed Forrest Road, N.E., housing project for Negroes was seen by city officials as a threat to the entire urban renewal program.

The object of the fund stoppage is one of two projects planned by the Atlanta Housing Authority for some 1,000 persons to be displaced by urban renewal.

The stoppage of funds to the proposed Forrest Road project, according to Atlanta Mayor William Hartsfield, and the housing authority will jeopardize the entire urban renewal program.

The controversial project is the 600 - unit apartment for Negroes on Forrest road, N. E., on the old site of the Henrietta Eggleston Children's Hospital. Recently the aldermanic board's zoning committee deadlocked on a vote of whether to rezone the property for apartment use.

OPPOSITION VOICED

Opposition to the Forrest road project was voiced by several white neighborhood groups at last Thursday's meeting of the zoning committee. Mayor Hartsfield and Ald. Hamilton Douglas voted to rezone the property from light industrial to apartment residential at that meeting. Ald. Charlie Leftwich and Ald. Lee Field voted against them. This deadlock sent the matter to the full aldermanic board.

John O. Chiles, chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, issued this statement after receiving notification of fund - cutoffs from the U. S. Public Housing Administration:

"The Housing authority is very much concerned that the stoppage of funds for the public housing phase of the urban renewal program could jeopardize the entire urban renewal program."

Chiles said the city's request for 1,000 units of public housing was made to "comply with the U. S. requirement for re-location.

"Relocation is part of the guarantee the city made to the federal government in the urban renewal program. If the city fails to provide for displaced persons the U. S. Atlanta urban renewal contract could break down.

MAYOR MUCH CONCERNED

Authorities feared that there is not enough time to find suitable alternate sites if the Forest road property can not be used.

The mayor said he was "very much concerned" with the action taken by the federal housing agency. He said, "It was the council that asked for these 1,000 units, Now this has the effect of stopping everything in public housing."

In addition to halting funds to the Forrest road project, the Public Housing Administration also said it had no plans for advancing funds for the second part of the city's program for relocating 1,000 displaced persons in public housing .This project is a 650-unit apartment to be located on Bankhead Ave., N. W.

The Bankhead project plans are scheduled to be filed Friday. Chiles said: "Our hope is that both projects will be okayed." The aldermanic board is to meet December 7.

$50 Bills Are Given To Negroes in Atlanta

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Dec. 4 — Two unidentified men, saying "Merry Christmas and God bless you," gave away thousands of dollars in $50 bills today.

They concentrated on a predominantly Negro area. Getting out of a car, they distributed envelopes containing one or two $50 bills for about two hours.

An officer of a bank in the neighborhood said at least 200 persons had come in to have the bills examined or changed. "They're good bills, perfectly good," he said. Secret Service agents agreed.

One man said he had seen envelopes stacked up three feet high in the front seat of the car and more on the back seat.

The car had a Maryland license plate. One of the men was white, the other Negro.

Voters League Plans "All Out" Drive For Forrest Rd. Project

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Dec. 11-26-59

The Atlanta Negro Voters League Wednesday resolved to launch an "all-out" drive to secure the construction of a low-rent housing project for Negroes on Forrest Road, N.E.

After full discussion of the recent deadlock by the City Aldermanic Board zoning committee over the proposed project ruling, the executive committee of the League unanimously voted to take any and all steps necessary to get the additional housing needed by displaced Negro families.

Aldermanic Board is slated to consider the deadlocked report of its zoning committee at the December 7 meeting.

The League action paralleled a large number of discussions and public comment by ministers and other civic leaders, insisting that the old Egleston Hospital site be rezoned for construction of the 350-unit housing project.

It was pointed out in the League discussion that opposition to the Forrest Road project is in effect opposition to the Atlanta Urban Redevelopment program under which hundreds of families have been or will be displaced, but who must have other housing in which to relocate.

The League executive committee also considered a number of problems affecting the Negro and delegated committees to work with [illegible]

Housing Showdown On Low Rent Units Near

Atlanta Daily World P.1.
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 11-29-59.

A showdown on rezoning for 1,000 low-rent apartment units to house displaced Negro families was readied Friday by the Atlanta Housing Authority, the city's agent in a $24-million urban renewal program.

Executive Director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, M. B. Satterfield, notified Mayor Hartsfield and members of the Aldermanic Board that a petition will be filed this week to rezone some 50 acres on the Hightower Road-Bankhead Highway section of Atlanta for erection of 950 apartment units.

Satterfield said he was instructed by the Atlanta Housing Authority to proceed immediately with its building efforts to provide housing for families who have been displaced by urban renewal projects. This week, the Aldermanic Board's zoning committee drew the ire of Negro community leaders when they deadlocked on a request to rezone 14 acres of land on Forrest Ave., N. E., for 350 units.

The Forrest Road rezoning area is for the site formerly occupied by the Henrietta Egleston Hospital for children.

Further pressure was applied to Zoning Board officials when Mayor Hartsfield Friday was notified by officials of the Public Housing Administration and the Urban Renewal Administration that all federal aid for the housing projects has been withdrawn pending favorable action on the rezoning of proposed [illegible]

All of this action totalled together apparently means that the crisis could reach a head at the December 7 meeting of the Aldermanic Board.

Meanwhile, community leaders and citizens echoed the first general comments of need for more housing for Negroes, who already have been displaced by expressway and urban renewal projects, or who face displacement through such projects.

Rev. Frank Fisher took the view that opposition to the proposed housing projects for Negroes on Forrest Road stemmed more from racial objections than anything else.

"I think most of the opposition is due to fear of racial mixing, which is childish," Rev. Fisher challenged. Rev. Fisher, a member of the Urban League's Housing Committee, added that "the reason for the opposition is beyond me, except perhaps they don't want Negroes near the Georgia Baptist Hospital."

Rev. Fisher's comments came shortly after the deadlock by alderman on the zoning committee who deadlocked two-two on a petition to rezone the Forest Road area for construction of public housing for Negroes.

Along the same line, officials of the Atlanta Negro Voters League Wednesday resolved to launch an "all out" drive to secure the construction of a low-rent housing project for Negroes on Forrest Rd., N. E.

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It was pointed out in the League discussion that opposition to the Forrest Road project was, in effect, opposition to the Atlanta Urban Redevelopment program under which hundreds of families have been or will be displaced, but who must have other housing in which to relocate.

Planners to Recheck Negro Land Zoning

The Evening Star
Washington D. C.
Dec. 10-27-59

The Arlington County Planning Commission last night agreed to take a new look at a long-range plan which proposes to eliminate a good deal of commercial land from a Negro community near Shirlington.

The Nauck Citizens Association showed up in force last night to seek reconsideration of a plan approved a week ago by the commission. About 250 members of the Negro group overflowed the county courtroom where the meeting was held.

The land involved in the controversy lies primarily along Shirlington road north of the big Shirlington shopping center. Following a report from the planning staff, the commission recommended that about half of the 10 commercial acres in the Negro section be rezoned back to residential classification.

George Smith, planning consultant who drew up the report, told the citizens association members last night that the recommendations were designed to "benefit the community, not injure it."

Part of Larger Plan

Under Mr. Smith's recommendations, a strip of commercial land on both sides of Shirlington road between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets would be rezoned to residential classification. Mr. Smith's report said the commercial area for the Negro section should be concentrated in a district near Twenty-fifth street and Shirlington road.

The recommendations for the Nauck area were part of a plan for a much larger area involving the Shirlington shopping center. The report recommended that commercial activities be confined primarily to the Shirlington center on Shirley highway.

Lutrelle F. Parker, legal adviser for the Nauck Citizens Association, said the commercial area which the commission would take away is needed in the Negro community.

1,200 Children

"There are some things which we in our community can't get in Shirlington," said Mr. Parker. "We have 1,200 children in our community. Can they go to Shirlington and get what they ought to have? Can they go anywhere in Arlington? Can they go to any theater in Arlington?"

Mr. Parker said a swimming pool, bowling alley and motel for Negroes are among the things planned for some of the commercial land in the Nauck area.

Mr. Parker said the Negro community also is concerned about proposed highway construction in the area which he said would destroy many Negro homes and take away part of a church property.

"If this (plan) is designed to preserve our community, we do not want to be tickled in this way," said Mr. Parker.

The planning commission voted to appoint a committee to work with a committee of the Nauck citizen group to try to work out the problems.

Open Meetings

In other action, the commission passed a resolution decreeing that all future meetings of the commission will be open to the public and press except discussions dealing with personnel, litigation involving a lawyer-client relationship and real estate transactions which might affect the price of land.

The action followed criticism of a closed session the commission had last Monday. The county governing body on Saturday asked that the planning commission and all other board advisory bodies keep their meetings open.

Commissioner Alan Dean who offered the motion last night, commented that practically all commission discussions are open to the public but he thought the policy should be put in writing "to clear the air."

Citizens On Double Alert In Forrest Road Housing Issue

Atlanta Daily News
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
Sun. 11-22-59

Project Before Aldermen Dec. 7; Needs Discussed

The recent deadlock by Aldermen over a petition that would have paved the way for construction of a new low-rent project for Negroes has put the Negro community on the double-alert, many sources indicated Saturday.

In the wake of a meeting by the Aldermanic Board Dec. 7 to consider the issue, Negro community leaders reportedly have planned a number of meetings to discuss the matter and map strategy in view of the housing shortage.

The community was alerted when the aldermanic board zoning committee deadlocked two-two on a petition that would have permitted construction of a 350-unit, $3.5 million low - rent project for Negroes on Forrest Road, N. E. The matter will now be considered by the city aldermanic board Dec. 7.

The Atlanta Negro Voters League's executive committee agreed Saturday afternoon to call an emergency meeting to approve a resolution to do everything within the league's power to persuade aldermen before a vote is taken that the proposed land is necessary to build low rent housing for the thousands of families to be displaced in the three urban renewal and slum clearance programs already approved.

It was reported to the WORLD that the special meeting will be held Tuesday or Wednesday.

Aldermen Charlie Leftwich and Lee Field voted to adverse the petition, while Committee member Mayor Hartsfield and Alderman Hamilton Douglas voted against adversing. Alderman Milton Farris, committee chairman,

A. C. Latimer, president of the Atlanta Board of Education an attorney for the opponents of the housing project, said that the project would down - grade property values in the area and enhance encroachment already under way.

John Ezzard, representing the housing authority, said that the site is ideal and an expansion of the already established pattern of development for that area. He stated that the authority had already purchased the 11 - acre tract, which was formerly occupied by Henriette Egleston Children's Hospital.

Mayor Hartsfield said that expressway developments have displaced many Negro families and added to the pressure for expansion into new sections of the city. "If we do not provide a place for them to live, we must find some other solution," he stated.

"If there is uncontrolled infiltration, we may create a very much worse situation," he continued. "We must examine the alternative. If you turn down the housing authority, your own agency, what agency are you going to follow? If this development does not go there, where will it be permitted to go."

The largest crowd in recent months, 450 turned out for the meeting and crowded the aldermanic board room in the 4 1-2 - hour long session. Most of the time was devoted to the housing protest.

Ezzard pointed out that the city has paid $475,000 for the tract and urged that it be approved. He said the fear of additional pressure for Negro facilities in the area is unfounded and that encroachment would not be accelerated by the development.

Lattimer and Arthur Howell, attorney, said they were backed by civic leaders and organizations.

Drs. James P. Wesberry and Louie D. Newton, Baptist church pastors, were against the rezoning in behalf of Georgia Baptist Hospital, located in the area.

Lattimer said it was presumptuous for the housing authority to have bought the property outright instead of taking an option to buy pending rezoning efforts. He also said that the housing project should be built on slums properties instead of vacant areas.

ing to mobilize their strength in an effort to do everything possible to persuade aldermen before a vote is taken that the proposed land is necessary to build low - rent housing for the thousands of families to be displaced in the three urban renewal and slum clearance programs already approved.

More Speak Out Against Deadlock On Housing Issue

Atlanta Daily World
Tues. 11-24-59

Housing Project Needed Greatly Minister Holds

More voices were heard Monday to speak out against a recent deadlock by the Aldermanic Board zoning committee that bottlenecked, at least temporarily, the construction of a new low-rent project for Negroes on Forrest Rd., N.E.

One prominent minister of an Auburn Ave., church declared that he was at a loss to see why a petition that would eventually lead to relieving housing tensions would meet any opposition.

The minister said "I don't know why all the opposition to the project is coming up. A project of the suggested type is certainly needed to house those persons displaced by the massive expressway building program."

That minister's comments and several others were offered in connection with the action of zoning committee last week. The committee deadlocked two-two on a petition that would have permitted construction of a 350 - unit, $3.5 million low - rent project for Negroes on Forrest Road, N. E. The matter will now be considered by the city aldermanic board December 7.

Rev. H. I. Bearden, pastor of the Big Bethel Church, on Auburn Ave. N. E., said a project is badly needed to house the men and women who were displaced to make room for the construction of the expressway system.

The Rev. Bearden noted that many of the people around his church were displaced by the expressway project, and "They need some place to live."

When contacted Monday, Alderman Lee Field, who voted to adverse the petition for the new low-rent project for Negroes on Forrest Rd., N. E., said that his vote in the executive committee of the zoning board was based on presentations made to that body by the large number of citizens present at the open hearing.

Alderman Field said that his record showed he had always voted to relieve the housing tensions of the city. He noted that on the last issue before the Zoning Committee, "A lot of people got interested after the thing was over."

Meanwhile, major Negro organizations are reported to be prepar-

Atlanta Defends Its Biased Housing Stand

By AL KUETTNER

ATLANTA, (UPI) — Atlanta officials told the Civil Rights Commission last week that segregation is in the best interest of Negro housing in the South and, in effect, integrated housing policies or laws won't work.

The Commission, holding a fact - finding hearing on housing opportunities and problems of minority groups, heard warnings that public opinion in the South strongly opposes mixed housing. In this field, the officials said, public opinion must be considered.

The officials cited advances and progress in providing better housing for Negroes in this southern metropolis. They said integration attempts would destroy public housing programs and bring chaos in that field.

OBSERVE COLOR LINE

In private housing, mixed neighborhoods bring strife, bitterness and a general decline, they said.

Financing of either public or private housing programs would be impossible unless the color line is observed, they said.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield said that segregation is supported by public opinion and, with interracial cooperation and confidence, is best for all concerned.

He cited a "model" and upper class Negro housing development in what had been a "tension" area in Atlanta's west side. An interracial committee obtained voluntary agreements from both races which brought about a solution to the problem and resulted in progress, he said.

If segregation is prohibited in housing, he said, "You would find that public officials, real estate, interest and loan companies would lose interest rapidly in developing the right type of Negro housing," he said. He said race might not be mentioned, but that "there would be all kinds of ways to restrict proper housing development."

M. B. Satterfield, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, warned that integration in public housing would create "chaotic" conditions. Atlanta Housing Authority Chairman John O. Chiles said an integration clause public housing laws "would damage if not destroy good race relations here."

CHAOS AND TRAGEDY

"It would result in chaos and tragedy," Chiles said. "Good race relations are more important than anything that could be gained by integrated housing. We are simply not ready for integration."

Cecil Alexander, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal Housing, said that program "must work in the environment in which it finds itself" A change in racial patterns through goernment interference, he said, would mean "any possibility of working out racial problems will be lost."

A complaint that houses of the same quality cost more in Negro areas of Atlanta than houses of white residents was voiced by J. B. Blayton, chairman of the Negro Advisory Committee to the Atlanta Housing Authority.

The civil rights commission said it is studying house problems to see what has been achieved and what problems exist. It held a previous hearing in New York and has scheduled later hearings in Chicago and Los Angeles.

Money Allocated

Buttermill Bottoms' Soon on the Way Out

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the announcement that the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency has allocated $4,585,000 in U. S. funds for the Butler St. urban renewal project, it appears that slum area, "Buttermill Bottoms" is not long for this world.

The project, long ago approved, will embrace an area bounded by Courtland St., Auburn Ave., Jackson St., and the Baker-Highland Ave. area, as well as another section bounded by Decatur St., Victoria Blvd., Old Wheat St., Jackson St., Auburn Ave., and Hilliard St. The swank Forrest Arms Hotel is in the midst of the area, and will not be disturbed. The project will greatly enhance the area.—TWA.

Butler St. Urban Renewal Buying May Begin In July

Buying of land in the Butler Street Urban Renewal Project is expected to begin within two months, M. D. Satterfield, director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, told members of the Empire Real Estate Board during their monthly meeting at the Waluhaje Wednesday night.

While not being able to furnish an exact timetable for developments under Atlanta's multi- million - dollar slum clearance and urban renewal, Mr. Satterfield said the Butler Street clearance appears to be the first project that will be approved by the federal government.

Some two months later, either the Rawson Washington or Thomasville area will see clearance moves, the city official estimated. The Atlanta University project will follow some time later, it was stated.

Explaining that clearance and renewal under Atlanta's vast program will not be simple, Mr. Satterfield surmised that before Christmas all five of the clearance projects will be underway. Despite the problems and inconveniences to many citizens, great overall benefits for the future were envisioned.

Empire Board members queried Mr. Satterfield on benefits and jobs [illegible] Urban Renewal program. They were assured that the group would share in both. Applications are already being processed and more are needed, it was explained, before offices are set up in the specific areas.

The Empire Board was praised for and encouraged to keep up its urban renewal clinics for public information. The Board has held well attended meetings at West Hunter Baptist Church, Big Bethel A.M.E. Church, Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, and Refugee Church of Christ. Future meetings are planned for Thomasville and [illegible] areas.

In answer to many questions by Empire Board members, Mr. Satterfield explained that in rehabilitation areas, particularly with reference to the Atlanta University project, better housing will be kept, but that the street pattern will be changed in several insances. All residents in affected areas will be notified when their property is to be considered for clearance or redevelopment.

...er Cent "Voluntary" ...eaction Is Seen Needed

A frontal attack on festering slums has been launched by housing officials of the Atlanta government. This will lead to an all-out campaign to rid the city of blighted areas.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, aldermen and heads of five departments have agreed on the blueprint. Rewards this end, by vowing "we cannot hang back and endanger the urban renewal program as a result of the...

1. Step up slum clearance efforts out... under the city building ... and place control in urban renewal.

2. Combine the present slum clearance code and housing code which will be administered by the urban renewal office.

3. Hire six additional employees to carry out the enforcement of the new code.

4. Bring all of the changes drafted by the final committee before the aldermanic board in two weeks.

At calling the city leaders be... the Mayor pointed out it would take 85 percent voluntary action from citizens, especially those who own land in slum areas. All of the present agreed in turn to throw their full support behind the newly created division of the urban renewal office.

The plan calls for a chief inspector and four inspectors and a secretary in the urban renewal office. The directors of Malcolm ... will cover the entire ... housing inspections and clearance. Housing units are basically ...

Owners will then be sent out re... that their property be re... If after inspectors of the ... property show that the work ... has been done, technical help will be called in from various city ... to prosecute cases against ... violators and take cases to court.

The Mayor said that he hoped Fulton County will be willing to help by supplying personnel and a office for the new code enforcement team.

"The county is one of the biggest beneficiaries under urban renewal and much of this work comes under their environmental sanitation."

Mayor Hartsfield and Col Jones set in motion the plan which would set up the preliminary inspectors, who can make inspections of overall conditions, being able to call in other experts where needed.

It is estimated that the new personnel and running the office would cost the city $50,000 a year.

The aldermen agreed to attempt to find the funds from some city source from the city, inorder to supply the men immediately.

The plan is to be put into effect calls for appeals to be made to property owners. Those who do not receive visits by inspectors will have lists of repairs needed. If still no repairs, technicans will follow count cases.

The slum fighters heard reports from Associate City Atty. Wiggins and Alderman Hamilton Douglas.

Mr. Wiggins viewed that the bulk of the city housing code is constitutional and would stand up in court tests. He said some changes should be made inorder to tie up other ends which might be points in court cases. These changes will be incorporated in the new version of the housing code which will be presented toaldermen June 16.

Alderman Hamilton Douglas, chairman of the Urban Renewal Committee pointed out the city cannot immediately abolish slums in "five or ten years." The job will be a continuing one requiring the help of every citizen of Atlanta.

108 Negroes Sue To Block Project On Ground That It Forces Integration

Augusta Suit Decries Mixing

By The United Press

Augusta, Ga., July 3.—A group of 108 Negroes Friday sought an injunction to block a $1,500,000 urban-renewal project here on the ground that the Federal Government is seeking to force racial integration.

"Your petitioners do not desire to be integrated with members of the white race or live among them," said the suit, filed in Superior (State) Court on behalf of the Negroes.

Plans two years in the making call for clearing what has been officially designated a slum area and replacing it with a model industrial and business section. The plaintiffs' complaint was based on claims that they would be forced to move to residential areas that would become integrated.

The Negroes now living or doing business in the area are to be relocated. The Negroes charged the Federal Government is footing most of the renewal cost in order to "develop integrated residential neighborhoods."

Mayor Willard A. Beckum denied any such goals could be archieved under the city's present residential zoning policies and expressed doubt that the integration prospect was "real interest" behind the suit.

The city will defend the urban renewal project in court, Beckum said.

But the suit drew praise from Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, who said the Negroes "are to be commended" for their action. He added:

"Their action . . . demonstrates the fallacy of the conclusion of the N.A.A.C.P. and the United States Supreme Court that the mixing of the Negro and white races in public housing and schools is in the best interest of the Negro race.

"This fine group of Negro citizens, to be consistent, would say the same thing about the mixing of the races in the public schools."

The Negroes charged the City and the Federal Government had falsely labeled their 64-acre district as a slum area and said it rated favorably with other areas of the city.

Negro Suit Hits Forced Integration

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 3 (AP) A group of Negro property owners asked superior court to halt Augusta's 12-million dollar urban-renewal program because it would—among other things—force them to integrate with the white persons.

"Your petitioners do not desire to be integrated with members of the white race or to live among them," the suit says.

The petition was filed in behalf of 108 Negro property owners in a 64-acre mid-town section. The area is to be made suitable for light industry by replacing substandard dwellings. Most of the buildings in the area are of one story frame construction.

The suit asks that the city be permanently enjoined from levying taxes or issuing bonds to pay the local portion of the program.

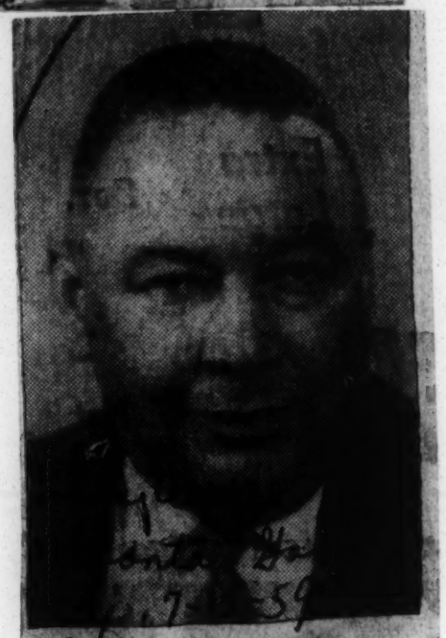
The suit contends the project is not a blighted area as claimed by city officials, but is "the very best colored business and residential area in the City of Augusta."

The suit says that Negroes in the area "desire to keep the area in which they live unintegrated and to retain their properties for members of the colored race who now own them and who have owned them from the time this area was developed as a residential area."

Slums

OVER IN AUGUSTA, Ga., a community of Negroes is fighting against urban renewal project and the erection of integrated modern residence quarters.

Actually, it appears that they like their slums and don't want to move into the new tract the housing authorities proposed to provide for them. As a matter of fact, there are few of them who prefer not to be ousted by force from their homes, however humble and slummy they may be.



ALBERT L. THOMPSON TO MAKE HOUSING STUDY

Albert L. Thompson, Atlanta, was recently chosen by Norman P. Mason, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., to study the FHA's Section 221 program. Announcement of Mr. Thompson's selection was made during an address by the administrator at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

The administrator said, "I want to know how much of this Section 221 housing is being produced — whether or not it is available to minority groups— whether or not it is being produced in proper locations— and whether or not the new owners find it adequate for the sort of living an American citizen expects."

As a result of this announcement, Mr. Thompson, a well-know Atlantan, who was recently honored for "sustained superior performance" in the field of housing, has been made a special assistant to the administrator. He returns to Washington this week after having completed studies in Nashville and Mobile after which his proposed itinerary will carry him to carefully selected cities in the North, East, Mid-West and West.

Atlanta Says Integration Of Housing Won't Work

Courier Journal

Atlanta, April 10 (UP)—Atlanta officials told the Civil Rights Commission Friday that segregation is in the best interest of Negro housing in the South and, in effect, integrated housing policies or laws won't work.

The commission, holding a fact-finding hearing on housing opportunities and problems of minority groups, heard warnings that public opinion in the South strongly opposes mixed housing. In this field, the officials said, public opinion must be considered.

The officials cited advances and progress in providing better housing for Negroes in this southern metropolis.

Model Development Cited

Mayor William B. Hartsfield cited a model and upper-class Negro housing development in what had been a tension area on Atlanta's West Side. An interracial committee got voluntary agreements from both races which forecast about a solution to the problem and resulted in progress, he said.

If segregation is prohibited in housing, he said, "you would find that public officials, real-estate interest, and loan companies would lose interest rapidly in developing the right type of Negro housing."

Warning Sounded

M. B. Satterfield, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, warned that integration in public housing would create chaotic conditions. Atlanta Housing Authority Chairman John O. Chiles said an integration clause in public housing laws "would damage if not destroy good race relations here."

Negroes who testified said they felt that segregation should be removed from all housing in which the Federal Government has a part.

"As long as we have segregated housing all other facilities will also be segregated," Negro Q. V. Williamson contended. Williamson is president of the Empire Real Estate Board here.

Hearing Part Of Study On U. S. Housing

Courier Journal

By JOHN BRITTON

A parade of Atlanta [illegible] ities on housing [illegible] the City will testify before the Commission [illegible] day as the federal group conducts a day-long hearing in Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

The hearing scheduled to begin promptly at 9 a. m. is a part of a nation - wide study of problems of equal protection of laws under the Constitution. It is expected that the Atlanta hearing will deal primarily with equal protection of the laws in housing.

The Civil Rights Commission is a fact - finding agency established to investigate complaints of the denial of the right to vote, to study other matters of equal protection of the laws, to appraise Federal laws and policies in these respects, and to submit a report, with findings of fact and recommendations to the President and the Congress by September 9, 1959.

Though no complaints have been received from Atlanta, the Commission, the group believes that Atlanta, in the heart of the South, will present new aspects of the housing problem, including much progress as well as things that remain to be done.

With an apparent emphasis on housing conditions in Atlanta and throughout the nation, the afternoon session of the Commission will include as witnesses: Mayor William B. Hartsfield; C. C. Barfield, T. M. Alexander, of the West Side Mutual Development Committee; Robert C. Stuart, director, Metropolitan Planning Commission; M. B. Satterfield, executive director, Atlanta Housing Authority; John O. Chiles, chairman, Atlanta Housing Authority; J. B. Blayton, chairman, Negro Advisory to Atlanta Housing Authority; Cecil Alexander, chairman, Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal.

Witnesses at the afternoon session, scheduled for 2 p. m., includes: Robert A. Thompson, housing director, Atlanta Urban League; Arthur Burdett, Jr., president, Atlanta Real Estate Board; Q. V. Williamson, president, Empire Real Estate Board; Col. W. O. Duvall, president, Atlanta Savings and Loan Association; Bishop William R. Wilkes, chairman, Negro Citizens Committee; Morris Abram and Ralph Powell, chairman, Metropolitan Crime Commission and Developers of Highpoint; and Prof. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta University.

PROTECTION LAWS

It was decided early in the deliberation of the Commission that the question of equal protection of the laws in housing should constitute one of its main fields of inquiry, along with the fields of voting and education.

The hearings are designed to furnish the Commission with a clearer understanding of the problems and facts concerning the actual housing situation of minority groups throughout the country . . .

These problems must be understood before the Commission can appraise Federal laws and policies on housing. The Commission emphasized that the hearings are conducted to assess the problems, and not to find fault.

They are attempting to see what measures have been helpful and successful in Atlanta in securing equal opportunity in housing for minorities and what areas are still unsolved.

The committee is particularly interested in the reported progress in housing and hopes that the facts found will be valuable to other communities concerned with housing problems.

JOHN-HANNAH

Presiding over the hearing will be Chairman John Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School; and Doyle E. Carlton, former governor of Florida.

Other Commission members to be at the hearing include: George M. Johnson, former dean of Howard University Law School, and recently named sucessor to the late J. Ernest Wilkins; the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame; Gordon Tiffany, staff director; Harris Wofford, legal assistant to Father Hesburgh; Burton Stevenson, legal assistant to ex-governor Carleton; Mrs. Carol R. Arth, executive secretary to the Commission; and Eugene Jackson, legal assistant to the late Mr. Wilkins.

Members of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights are: Sylvan Myer, acting chairman and editor, Gainsville Daily Times; Dr. F. D. Funderburg, Monticello; L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, Savannah; Howard See, Atlanta; and Mrs. H. H. Trimble, of Emory University.

Fed Boosts Segregation

Daily News

ATLANTA (UPI) — A prominent Atlanta Negro charged Friday that the Negro housing situation in Atlanta has deteriorated rather than improved over the last 20 years.

Q. V. Williamson, president of a Negro real estate board, told the U.S. Civil Rights Commission here that homes bought by Negroes in white sections have been bombed and burned in recent years, and that no arrests were made.

The commission held a one-day hearing here on housing problems of minority groups in the South. Former Florida Gov. Doyle E. Carlton presided.

Other Negroes who appeared before the commission sharply contradicted Williamson's testimony, and Commission Chairman Dr. John Hannah conceded that the Negro housing situation here was "definitely better" than in many northern cities.

Negro T. M. Alexander, a member of the West Side Mutual Development Committee, aroused the interest of the commission by telling how the committee opened up a new section for Negroes.

But he criticized alleged rezoning to prevent spare land being used for low-cost Negro developments. He said such low-cost housing is the greatest need of the Atlanta Negro.

Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who formed the West Side committee seven years ago, said advances were being made in the housing problem, but cautioned against any attempt to integrate housing.

Hartsfield said segregation is supported by public opinion and any attempt to change things would result in "opposition."

Atlanta Negro Leaders Hit Southern Segregation

ATLANTA (AP) — Atlanta Negro leaders Friday leveled sharp attacks at all types of Southern segregation practices at a civil rights commission hearing on housing discrimination.

Q. V. Williamson, Negro real estate man, charged that Atlanta zoning practices prevented development of adequate housing for his race and that lack of police protection was to blame for bombing of houses bought by Negroes in or near white sections.

He said Negroes are charged from 1 to 2 per cent more for mortage money than whites by private firms but agreed that loans from agencies with governmental backing are made at the same rate for both races.

Some of the Negro witnesses disagreed as to the effectiveness of efforts by a city-sponsored group set up to alleviate the housing shortages for Negroes.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield told the commission that the West Side Development Committee he set up in 1952 to help solve the problem was moving in the right direction. But he added: "You will find Negroes are restricted in the matter of obtaining land but we have tried to solve the problem."

Other witnesses told of bitterness that developed, before the committee was set up, when Negroes began occupying previously all-white sections.

C. C. Barfield, a printing firm official and member of the Mayor's Housing Committee, said the group brought together parties involved in disputes and reached agreements. He said the committee has eliminated violence that involved bombings and fires.

Robert G. Storey, dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School and commission vice chairman, asked Williamson if Southern segregation was not a matter of custom rather than law. The witness replied, "It's a matter of segregation by political leaders."

Williamson charged that 12 houses bought by Negroes in Atlanta over the past eight years had been bombed. Storey asked if he meant to charge the bombings to political leaders.

"Well, it's lack of police protection," Williamson said.

John Hannah, president of Michigan State University and commission chairman, interrupted to comment that he is from a Northern state where there is no discrimination in schools or voting "but there is very serious discrimination in housing."

"I'd like to point out," Hannah said, "that the West Side Development Committee work here is far better than anything we have in the North."

Senate Approves New Housing Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Thursday night passed a $2,-[illegible],000,000 omnibus housing bill far exceeding President Eisenhower's requests but still trimmed down on the floor in an effort to avert a veto.

The bill, first major piece of legislation considered by the Senate this year, now goes to the House.

Democratic sponsors of the legislation made 250 million dollars worth of cuts in short-range items in the measure during the two days of floor debate to make it acceptable to Eisenhower.

These had the effect of reducing the bill's impact on the fiscal 1960 budget to a point estimated by Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), author of the bill, at 100 to 130 million dollars. The budget is balanced only by an estimated 10 million.

But on the long-range programs in the bill, especially slum clearance and public housing, the Democrats stood fast and defeated all Republican efforts to make reductions.

Democratic Leader Johnson said he was getting tired of the Democrats being labeled spenders and socialists, and the Republicans getting praised as savers and free enterprisers.

In working toward a vote Thursday the Senate defeated efforts by Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind) to trim the Sparkman bill more sharply.

A 53-39 vote beat a Capehart effort to halve the 35,000 new public housing units authorized for the new fiscal year. It was 56-34 against a Capehart amendment to cut the slum clearance authorization from $2,100,000,000 to $1,500,000,000.

Bill threatened with defeat—

Low-cost housing program headed for skids in Congress

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, April 20—The 10-year-old low-cost housing program is headed for the skids in the House this week.

Two separate backstage polls, in the last several days, indicate that a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats has the votes to kill the low-cost housing section of the $2,125,000,000 housing bill which the House is about to consider.

This threatened defeat would throw the House into a head-on clash wiith the Senate, which passed a new low-cost housing program early in February.

FINAL OUTCOME of such a politics-loaded wrangle is conjectural.

The two chambers would probably send the issue to conference, between committees appointed for this purpose. The usual practice of such conferences is to compromise by "splitting the difference." Whether that will be done in this instance remains to be seen.

Chief reason for this uncertainty is that President Eisenhower, on economy grounds, is flatly against any more low-cost housing.

In the $1.6 billion hou[illegible] he recommended to Con[illegible] low-cost housing was [illegible]. And the president has [illegible] be known he will veto such [illegible]gislation if Congress enacts it.

DESPITE THIS WARNING, top Democratic leaders of the House and Senate not only approved more low-cost housing, but greatly increased his overall housing

[illegible] Senate they put through a bill providing for $2.675 billion in housing expenditures, with 51,000 low-cost units; 35,000 new ones, and extended authorization of 16,000 units voted last year but not yet committed. This Democratic measure was adopted by a straight party vote of 60 to 38, with 10 senators abstaining.

When this Senate bill, exceeding the president's proposals by $1.075 billion, reached the House, Democratic leaders there decided it was advisable to take a different tack.

Under this strategy, the House banking committee reported out a $2.125 billion measure, with 35,000 low-cost housing units a year for four years—140,000 in all.

That's the bill the House is slated to act on this week.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC leaders are aware they have their work cut out for them putting this measure through the chamber. Floor Leader John McCormack, Mass., is sternly enjoining all Democratic members to be present when the heavily-embattled legislation is voted on.

McCormack is warning that unless all its supporters are on hand it is certain to be drastically slashed by the powerful Republican-Southern coalition.

Approximately 300,000 low-cost housing units have been built since Congress passed the first bill in 1949. Another 100,000 are in process of construction. The original measure was sponsored by Sen. Allen Ellender (D., La.) and the late Sens. Robert Taft (R., Ohio) and Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.).

NEW FALLOUT DANGER—You will soon be hearing a lot about radioactive menace—Strontium-89.

Like Strontium-90, its slightly bigger brother, Strontium-89 is a fallout consequence of nuclear explosions. But because S-89 dissipates more quickly, it has been deemed less dangerous than S-90, and little has been said about it outside of scientific circles.

Demos Rap Ike on Housing

Veto, Aid Views Blasted by Johnson, Others

BY GARDNER L. BRIDGE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democrats lit into President Eisenhower Thursday for vetoing domestic housing legislation while pressing for more foreign aid spending.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) told the Senate that eventually "the cloak of hypocrisy is going to be torn from some of this propaganda."

"What's good for Burma ought to be good for the United States," Johnson said.

The assistant Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, said Eisenhower was demanding "every dime the administration asks" for foreign aid and at the same time putting domestic needs on a basis of "not all or nothing, but little or nothing."

SEES CONFLICT

Johnson referred to Eisenhower's veto of a housing bill last Tuesday and the President's news conference statement that a special session might be needed to vote sufficient foreign aid funds.

"On Tuesday we have a veto of a bill on the grounds that it would authorize excessive spending. On Wednesday we are told that we might be called back in special session if we don't spend enough," Johnson said.

"In March the President tells us that the whole security of the nation depends upon 4½ billion dollars worth of 'backdoor spending' for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. In July we are told the future of the nation rests upon stopping a little bit of backdoor spending to put roofs over the heads of our families."

Johnson added: "It would be helpful if somebody would just lay down a few ground rules for this course."

POTSHOTS AT BUTLER

Other Democrats continued to take potshots at their national chairman, Paul M. Butler, for his criticism of the Democratic leadership in Congress. Butler said on a television program last Sunday that the leaders were being too conservative in their efforts to avoid presidential vetoes by toning down legislation.

Johnson's reference to Burma followed a statement by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn) that after five years, State Department spokesmen had persuaded Burma to accept U.S. aid, including funds for highways. Gore charged that Eisenhower was threatening to stop the vast U.S. highway program because Congress had failed to vote sufficient revenues.

Thursday, the Democratic National Committee renewed Butler's suggestion that the Democratic-controlled Congress put the blame on Eisenhower instead of slashing national programs to avoid his vetoes.

TWO-YEAR TRIAL

The committee, in a statement issued under Butler's name, said Democrats in Congress had cooperated with Eisenhower for two sessions in an effort to work out housing legislation.

The result last Tuesday, it said, was: "A veto message in terms that seemed insulting to legislators who had striven arduously in a spirit of compromise—even, some would say, of retreat."

"The veto message presaged similar treatment of other legislation for the common good, even when voted overwhelmingly by Congress, unless it follows Eisenhower to the letter," it added.

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D-RI) sent a letter to Butler urging him to quit using his office as a "gun-pit" from which to fire on fellow Democrats. The 91-year-

Green said he had witnessed many party quarrels in his long career but he termed Butler's broadcast of last Sunday "most unusual."

IKE DISAPPROVES HOUSING BILL AS 'INFLATIONARY'

Urges 'Sound, Constructive' Measure

By JERRY T. BAULCH

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower, as expected, vetoed Tuesday a $1,375,000,000 housing bill, branding it extravagant and inflationary. He asked that Congress act quickly to give him "a sound and constructive bill."

What Congress will do about it was not indicated, as Democratic sponsors of the legislation busily did a bit of pulse feeling to guide their future actions. It seemed unlikely they could muster enough votes to override the veto.

However, the Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, left open the way for such an effort by saying Eisenhower had taken an ill advised, politically partisan course.

Criticizing what he called Eisenhower's "all or nothing attitude," Johnson said: "I do not believe this kind of attitude will appeal to reasonable men and women."

TELLS DISAPPOINTMENT

Eisenhower told Congress that with new homes being built at near record rates he had been looking forward for many months to approving legislation along the lines he recommended last January. What he wanted, the President said, was a bill "that would further advance the cause of better housing for Americans within the limits of social responsibility."

"To my disappointment," his veto message said, "the Congress has instead presented me with a bill so excessive in the spending it proposes and so defective in other respects, that it would do far more damage than good."

Placing emphasis on the costliness of the legislation, Eisenhower said "much of the spending it authorizes is unnecessary."

HITS URBAN PLAN

He especially criticized the 900-million-dollar urban renewal or slum clearance program as excessive and listed as unnecessary 4,000 additional public housing units, a housing program for elderly persons, expansion of the college housing loan program and a new college classroom program.

Also, Eisenhower said, under the bill the government could be obligated by at least an additional 2½ billion dollars. This, he said, compared to the administration's budget recommendation of 910 million dollars.

The Senate vote on passing the compromise housing measure June 22 was 56-31. The House vote June 23 was 241-177. In both cases that is far short of the two-thirds margin needed to override a veto.

SPONSOR DISAPPOINTED

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala), chairman of the Senate Housing subcommittee and chief sponsor of the bill, said he was extremely disappointed at the veto, adding: "Congress sent the President a reasonable bill, one that he should have approved."

He told reporters, "We are not just going to send the President a quickie bill carrying out his recommendations."

Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said the original vote on the bill in the Senate plus an analysis of the 11 absentees indicated the veto could not be overridden Johnson indicated to the Senate he too believed this to be the case.

COMPROMISE URGED

Federal housing administrator Norman P. Mason issued a statement saying he sees no reason why Congress cannot arrive "at some reasonable compromise legislation quite quickly."

The vetoed measure, he said "not only covered the waterfront but almost got into outer space as well." Mason explained that it covered activities ranging from nursing homes to scholarships.

"The net result was certainly undesirable," Mason said, adding: "I favor untying the bag and simplifying the contents."

SEEN AS BLOW

Carl T. Mitnick, president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, issued a statement calling the veto "a severe and unwarranted blow to the housing needs of the American people." He said it could mean the loss of 400,000 housing units in the next 12 months and throw one million persons out of work during that period.

Democratic sponsors of the vetoed measure had trimmed the money totals sharply in the Senate-House conference in an effort to avert an Eisenhower turndown.

SAYS ADDITION SMALL

But this was done in large part by cutting down the number of years of authorization. This left the annual figures above Eisenhower's recommendations. Sparkman had said the bill would add only 28 million dollars to the spending budget during the fiscal year, which started July 1.

Many northern Democrats and some Republicans insisted the bill was inadequate to meet the nation's housing needs.

Eisenhower, in addition to criticizing the bill as extravagant and inflationary, told Congress:

1. **"The bill would tend to substitute federal spending for private investment. Many provisions of the bill, instead of stimulating private investment, would drive private credit from areas where it is urgently needed."**

2. "The bill places needless limitations on the FHA program and contains provisions that would impair FHA's soundness."

3. "The bill contains provisions which are discriminatory and unfair."

Veto Won't Affect Two N.O. Projects

President Eisenhower's veto Tuesday of the amended Housing Act will not affect the development and construction of two additional public low-rent housing projects for New Orleans.

J. Gilbert Scheib, executive director of the Housing Authority of New Orleans, said Tuesday the projects will proceed as scheduled.

His statement was concurred in by Marshall W. Amis, regional office director of the Public Housing Administration at Fort Worth, Tex.

Amis and members of his staff conferred Tuesday in New Orleans with Scheib and other local authority officials on the details of the two new projects.

They are, Scheib explained, the William J. Guste Sr. Homes, to be constructed in the vicinity of the Union Passenger Terminal, and the William J. Fischer Homes, to be situated in Algiers near the approaches to the Mississippi river bridge.

The new projects, Scheib said, were approved last year. They are nearing the initial construction stage. Scheib said the overall cost will approximate $30,500,000.

FHA Marking Its 25th Birthday

The Federal Housing Administration is celebrating its 25th anniversary of helping private enterprise to provide adequate housing for American families.

The agency was born in depression days. Through efficient management it has developed step-by-step into a self-sustaining government agency with field offices located in 75 cities.

It was necessary for the U. S. Treasury to underwrite its organizational and operational expense at the beginning; but by 1940 the agency had become self-sustaining.

Construction of the first home built with FHA-insured financing was begun in 1934 at Pompton Plains, N. J. From this beginning has grown a program of home mortgage insurance which today totals more than $38 billion. This amount represents more than 5 million homes in all 50 States.

Notable in the record of FHA is the fact that the FHA has in the last seven years placed particular emphasis upon the housing needs of minorities. This emphasis of assisting minorities is pointed up by a staff of the agency known as the Intergroup Relations Service headed by Dr. George W. Snowden, assistant to the commissioner. The field staff of the Intergroup Relations Service is composed of eight specialists:

A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Texas; Albert L. Thompson, Atlanta; DeHart Hubbard, Cleveland; William F. McKinney, St. Louis; N. P. Dotson, Chicago; Reuben Clay, Richmond, Va.; Floyd Covington, Los Angeles, and John McDermott. It is the duty and responsibility of this field staff to interpret to all groups the policies and services of the FHA in providing housing.

Dr. Snowden states that since 1952 the FHA has continually hammered home the fact that every American citizen is entitled to safe sanitary, and decent housing; and to this end all the focus and know-how of the agency have been directed to making that goal a reality.

Democrats' Bill Voted On Housing

2.1 Billion Outlay Wins, 261 to 160

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Democratic leaders held the House in extraordinary control today, then whipped through a $2,100,000,000 all-purpose housing bill with its public housing and other features virtually untouched by Republican assault.

Except for admitting eight minor technical amendments to the text, and one important one dealing with financing provisions of the big bill, the House leadership of Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex., and Rep. John W. McCormack, D., Mass., called all the tunes.

The bill passed on a 261-to-160 roll-call vote, after a crucial Republican move to send it back to committee lost, 233 to 189.

Coalition Fails

On an amendment by Rep. John F. Baldwin, R., Calif., outlawing discrimination in the occupancy of public housing, all four Negro Democrats, including Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., marched down the aisle in opposition. The amendment was overwhelmed, 205 to 115. Public housing devotees theorized that its adoption would jeopardize vital Southern support for the bill.

Throughout three days of debate, in fact, the highly touted coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats failed to materialize. The Republicans, rallying to President Eisenhower's cry against "budget-busting" provisos in the bill, were unusually solid. But the Southern Democratic side of the coalition was shot full of holes.

The price tag on the House bill does not include an estimated $3,000,000,000 to be spent over the next forty years if all the 145,000 public housing units authorized in the bill are constructed and occupied.

Urban Renewal Issue

It is this part of the bill and the $1,500,000,000, three-year urban renewal section that have aroused the President's opposition and that were the focal point of Republican attack in the House. The failure of the attack hints at a veto, if the bill gets to the White House, and bodes ill for Republican efforts to blunt other major parts of the Democratic legislative program in the balance of the session. In fact, the majority party's unlimited success in the housing struggle was taken by freshman Democrats for the first time this year as evidence that the 1958 Congressional election did, in fact, carry a mandate for an aggressive economic program.

The critical vote to dump the public housing proviso came on an amendment by Rep. William M. Colmer, D., Miss., a Southern conservative. He moved to delete the entire section and was beaten on a non-record vote, 185 to 91. Thirty Southern Democrats went through the aisle with the Republican minority, while the majority was joined by four big-city Republicans. The poor Republican showing on this vote suggested that Republican leaders intentionally sacrificed the test in order to enhance their later chance of sending the whole bill back to committee.

This tactic failed. When the recommittal motion was made by Rep. Clarence E. Kilburn, R., N. Y., it fell by forty-four votes, with only thirteen absentees. The motion would have instructed the Banking Committee, where the basic bill authored by Rep. Albert Rains, D., Ala., had originated, to strip out the public housing section and in other respects conform the bill closely to the President's request of January.

The one defeat for the majority Democrats came on a roll-call vote on an amendment by Rep. Albert Thomas, D., Tex., to require that all expenditures authorized in the bill be covered by actual appropriations before the money could be spent. The vote was 222 to 201. This was a device to close the "back-door" spending route of borrowing directly from the Treasury on the strength of the authorization contained in the bill.

Senate Measure

The Senate bill, passed months ago, has a $2,500,000,000 price tag, exclusive of its proviso on public housing. This authorizes an estimated 47,500 new units, far fewer than the House bill. On urban renewal, the Senate bill carried $2,100,000,000 over six years, as compared with the House proviso of $1,500,000,000 for three years. The Senate bill also carries $150,000,000 in direct loans for veterans' housing, a topic dealt with separately in the House.

The House bill would also lower down payments and extend repayment terms on regular F. H. A.-approved home purchases, replenish the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage-insurance authority, now on the point of expiring; authorize a $100,000,000 loan program for housing for the elderly; add $400,000,000 to the college dormitory loan program, and perform lesser functions.

The imminent exhaustion of the mortgage-insurance fund, a central prop of the housing boom, will be a chief concern when the compromise House-Senate bill goes to the President. A veto might endanger the boom and, hence, the economic recovery. Democratic leaders view this factor as a key psychological element in their favor.

Probe Of Illegitimate Births Urged

Senator Wants Public-Aid Data

Washington, Aug. 30 (AP)—Senator Herman E. Talmadge called Sunday for a Senate investigation to determine whether federal welfare payments may be encouraging an increase in illegitimate births.

The Georgia Democrat urged the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is a member, to conduct the study with a view toward recommending "whatever changes may be needed in the law to eliminate any sanction or encouragement of illegitimacy through federal welfare assistance."

Talmadge sent the committee statistics compiled by the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service on public-assistance costs of supporting children born out of wedlock.

The service said available data indicate the proportion of cases in the aid-to-dependent-children program in which illegitimacy is the cause of dependency has more than doubled between 1951 and 1956.

The service said a survey shows annual expenditure of $181,839,740 for aid to dependent children in cases where illegitimacy is the cause of the dependency.

Home Aid Group Places 35 Negro Kids In Foster Homes

...Children's Home ... oldest ... child-caring agencies in the state, this ... reported the placement of ... boys and girls in per-... adoptive homes during ... increase in Ne-... adoptions by the ... in ... The announcement came ... Miss Rita Dukette, director ... society's adoption division.

"One of our primary goals for ...," said Miss Dukette, "is to ... to expand our Negro ... program so that each in-... released to us by his par-... can achieve a permanent, ... home with a mother and ... his own."

The society works closely with ... Negro Adoption Project of the ... Council of Metropolitan ..., under the leadership of ... Thelma Thompson, to stim-... interest in adoption within ... Negro community.

"Although 1958 brought a signi-... increase in adoption appli-... from Negro couples," said ... Dukette, "the number of ... available for adoption ... also increased. We are con-... encouraging inquiries ... Negro couples who would ... to have a child in their ... permanently."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADOPTION

"There are no rigid require-... which prospective parents must fulfill," continued Miss Dukette, "but there are a few general qualifications for which we look in talking with applicants. Couples should have been married long enough to be adjusted to each other. There are no hard and fast age limits, but we try to match children with couples who are young enough to enjoy a child and share his activities."

Miss Dukette explained that, while it is the opinion of many people, home ownership is not necessary, nor does the Society set a minimum financial requirement. However the family income should be sufficient that an additional family member would not cause hardship.

"Most important," added Miss Dukette, "prospective parents could love and rear an adopted child as their own."

THE ADOPTION PROCEDURE

To apply for adoption, couples should first write or telephone the society where a friendly caseworker will discuss adoption and explain in detail what the applicants may expect during the adoption process. After the initial interview with both husband and wife, a caseworker will talk with each separately and visit their home at an appointed time.

When the society has selected the baby who might best fit into their family circle, arrangements will be made for the couple to see the baby in order to become acquainted before they take him home permanently. After a year, a simple court ceremony makes the child a legal member of the family.

"We are eager to talk with anyone who may be thinking about adoption," said Miss Dukette, "since there are many little boys and girls who need adoptive homes."

Interested couples are asked to telephone the adoption intake caseworker at WHitehall 4-3313 or write Miss Rita Dukette, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 1122 North Dearborn, Chicago 10, Illinois.

Builders Seek Racial Policy On Housing

By ROBERT J. LEWIS
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Builders today were wrestling with the troublesome problem of what position to take publicly on the challenging question of minority-group housing.

Policy-makers at the convention here of the National Association of Home Builders seem generally to be of the opinion that there can be no quick and easy solution to current inequalities of housing opportunity arising from racial attitudes.

On the other hand, they feel organized home building cannot ignore the question and pretend that it doesn't exist.

Above all, they do not wish to shoulder blame for current racial barriers to housing equality.

National Attention

Particularly significant to the industry, leaders believe, has been the increasing national attention being devoted to housing discrimination against four groups: Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans and Orientals.

Biggest recent development was the issuance of recommendations by the Commission on Race and Housing, headed by Earl B. Schwulst, president and chairman of the board, Bowery Savings Bank of New York.

The commission's report had some very stern words to say regarding residential segregation.

Calling for appointment of a presidential committee to prepare a program "looking toward the elimination of discrimination in the distribution of Federal housing benefits at the earliest time practicable," the commission also urged, in part, that:

1. More Federal and local aid be supplied to boost the total housing supply.

Asks State Laws

2. State legislatures enact laws prohibiting housing discrimination.

3. State agencies be empowered to investigate discrimination complaints and to seek court enforcement of orders against discrimination.

4. Municipal governments undertake educational programs "to encourage public acceptance of an open housing market, on the model of existing programs in several cities."

5. Builders' mortgage lenders and brokers "conform to the principles of a free housing market" as a matter of social responsibility.

6. National and local associations of the housing industry "take the lead in effecting a concerted, industry-wide policy" to "open all housing developments to qualified buyers or tenants without regard to race ethnic descent or religion."

7. Mortgage lenders should "discontinue the practice of limiting loans to nonwhite borrowers in certain residential districts" and that "mortgage credit should be extended to nonwhites in any location on the same terms as to other borrowers."

Would Drop Bars

8. Housing, brokerage and mortgage trade associations "drop color bars to membership and admit any qualified businessman without distinction as to race, color or creed."

Members of the commission include:

Robert R. Taylor, executive director, Illinois Federal Savings and Loan Association, Chicago; Henry R. Luce, editorial chief, Time, Life, Fortune, Architectural Forum and House & Home Magazines; Col Campbell C. Johnson of Washington, assistant to the director, Selective Service System; R. Stewart Raunch, jr., president of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society.

Also, Elliott V. Bell, editor and publisher, Business Week Magazine; the Rev. John C. Cavanaugh, director, University of Notre Dame Foundation; Clarke Kerr, president of the University of California, and Philip M. Klutznick, former commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority and now chairman of the board, American Community Builders, Inc.

Robinson Reports On Welfare Study

By SIMEON B. OSBY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Rep. William H. Robinson, chairman of the Commission on Public Aid and Assistance, said Tuesday the commission is entering the final phases of the two-year study of public and assistance needs in the state.

Before summarizing and publishing its findings the commission will make one more out-of-state field trip. It will visit Detroit on April 30 and May 1 to study "the impact of automation on the general assistance rolls of a large urban center."

Members of the commission have just returned from a trip to New York City, where they observed the workings of the day care centers handling children and the aged who are receiving various forms of public assistance.

MAKE STUDY

The out-of-state itinerary of the commission has included, also, Washington, D. C., where a study was made of the federal program of public assistance as it affects the operation of state programs of public assistance; Harrisburg, Pa., where the merger of state public assistance agencies under the department of public welfare have been accomplished; and a trip to New York, earlier, for the observance of general assistance and special services programs.

Robinson said he intends to ask that the commission's two-year life be extended for another two-year period, so that several additional aspects of the public assistance program might be delved into. The present commission has concentrated on such programs as aid to dependent children, old age assistance, rehabilitation for both permanent and temporary disabilities, and personnel.

"One conclusion we have reached," Robinson said, "is that public assistance is now a permanent and necessary part of a healthy economy."

AN EXTENSION

"If we are granted an extension," he continued, "we will go into the costs of medical and nursing care, make an analysis of the causes of family breakdowns, reexamine the program for the blind, and make a study of illegitimacy as a cause for receiving aid to dependent children."

In a compliment to commission members, Robinson said: "The willing cooperation of every member of the commission has enabled us to do a job that would not have been possible otherwise. I have nothing but the highest compliments for the entire membership."

Chicagoans other than Robinson on the committee are Sen. Fred J. Smith, Rep. Corneal A. Davis and Arthur Rogers.

Robinson expects to make his final report for the commission to the General Assembly by May 31. The commission was authorized by the General Assembly in 1957, and $30,000 was appropriated for its operation.

CHICAGO PROJECT HOUSES ELDERLY

Apartments Were Designed to Make Living Safer and More Pleasant

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 — The Chicago Housing Authority opened its first project for elderly persons this week.

The authority, which administers public housing here, planned the eight-story, $1,125,000 unit with the specific physical and psychological needs of older persons in an effort to make their lives safer and brighter.

It was built entirely with city funds and has ninety-one apartments. Thirty-five of them have an L-shaped combination living room, dining room and bed room, a closet and a kitchen. The remainder are similar except that they also have a separate bed room.

With the population growing older because people are living longer, the housing of older people has become a matter of national concern.

An additional factor here, as in other cities, is that slum clearance and super highway projects are leveling many buildings in which older people live.

Is Pilot Project

The aim of the Chicago pilot project is to provide quarters for the elderly in between an apartment suited to younger families and an institution catering to the aged.

The architectural firm of Loewenberg & Loewenberg, which drew the plans, specializes in old peoples' homes.

"But this is not an old peoples' home," I. S. Loewenberg, one of the firm's partners explained. "Rather, it is a conventional type of building in which we tried to put, in an unobtrusive way, the little conveniences elderly people must have."

Among them are these:

¶All doors are three feet wide, compared with the usual two feet six inches, to permit wheel chairs easy passage, one of the elevators is of a hospital type for the same reason. Bathroom doors open out instead of in to facilitate entry in case of accidents and can be unlocked from the outside.

¶Bath tubs are especially low and are equipped with grab bars.

¶Gas ovens, broilers and burners are waist high and kitchens were designed to be cheerful, as well as roomy for the size of the apartments.

¶All cabinets are low enough to eliminate the need for stretching or climbing on a chair or kitchen ladder.

The design won a citation for the design at an annual Conference of Aging at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Lowenberg said he had been active in organizations interested in the needs and problems of older people for twenty-five years and incorporated ideas, including first-hand suggestions, gained from this experience.

Studied Similar Projects

He has also studied similar projects in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, where public housing for the aged was erected many years ago.

He included an outdoor roof deck for summer and two glass-enclosed rooms on the roof for winter sunning. There is a community kitchen, and also a ground floor community center with room for handcrafts, movies, lectures and dancing.

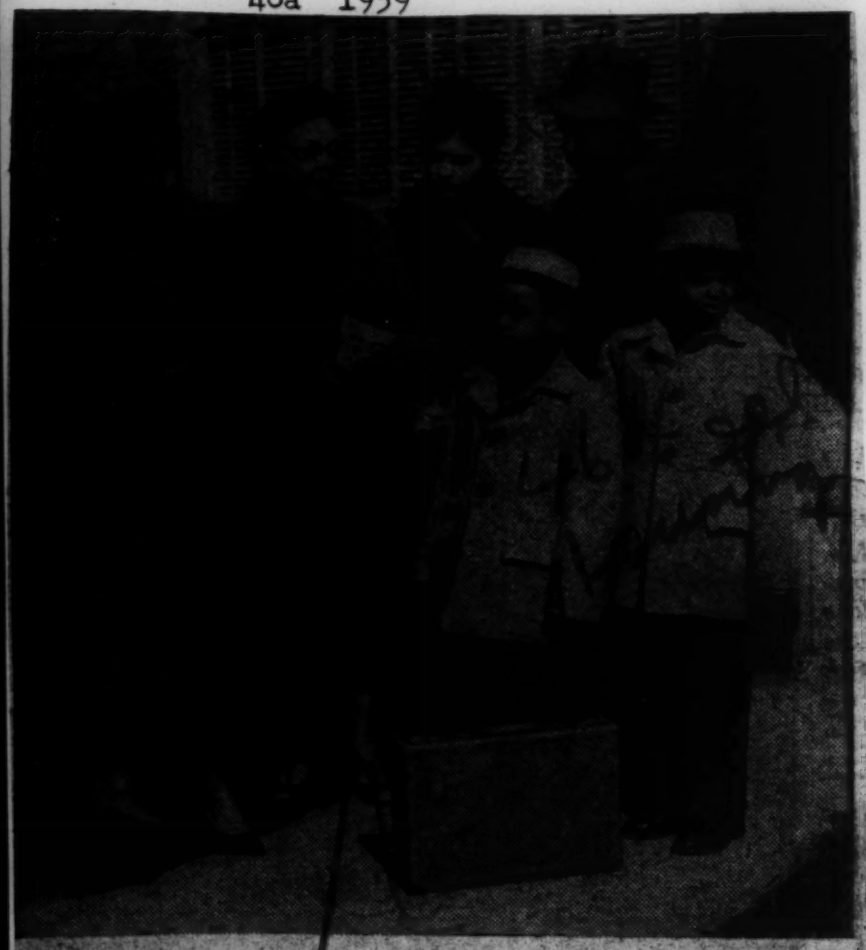
The rents range from $78 to $42.50, and are based on the income of the tenant rather than the size of the unit.

The income ceiling is $4,250 a year.

The first of sixty families to move in was Gustave Wallin, 70-year-old retired construction worker, and his 67-year-old wife. They moved from a basement apartment.

The rules require that one of the two persons in a project apartment be more than 65 years of age, be they husband and wife, sisters or in some other relationship.

The project, situated on the mid-North Side of Chicago, is part of the 925-unit Julia Lathrop Homes public housing project. It was located there purposely so that the old people, while snug in their own specially-designed building, would still have contact with normal family living.



THIS HAPPY FAMILY has just moved into the last vacant apartment of the beautiful Parkway Garden Homes. Left to right: Miss Joyce V. Brown, Mrs. John R. Gaines, Mrs. Dave Darby, Mr. Dave Darby, Melvin Darby, Dave Darby III.

Parkway Gardens Gets "Last" Family

Another important milestone in the history of Parkway Gardens Homes was passed when the Darby family recently moved into the huge mutual ownership development at 64th Street and South Parkway. This family represents complete occupancy of the 694 unit housing development which is the largest mutually owned Negro development in the United States. Its construction cost was approximately 8½ million dollars.

Mrs. Rosa W. Morgan, vice-president of the Oscar C. Brown Real Estate Corporation, management agent for Parkway Garden Homes, announced that a waiting list of select families is now being created by Miss Joyce V. Brown, who supervised the program that accomplished 100 per cent occupancy.

Mr. Warren S. Seltzer, a trustee of Parkway Garden Homes, commended the management agent's staff for doing a "magnificent job" of property management. He said:

"When the Brown organization took charge of management in September of '58, there were 61 vacancies and about 11 other occupants were making plans to move. Now each of the units is filled and the morale of the occupants — and the trustees, too — has soared to new heights. Although Brown assumed management at the beginning of what has been the city's most severe winter in 15 years, they were able to meet all operating expenses out of current income and to pay all monies due under the more than $6,000,000 mortgage, as well as make deposits for the required reserves. This has been done by increasing income through increased occupancy."

According to Seltzer, Parkway Garden Homes' operations have been greatly stabalized. He added:

"Part of this new spirit among Parkway residents could be seen in the manner in which all participated in our community Christmas decoration program. I believe there was no area finer in Chicago."

Mrs. John R. Gaines, of 6436 S. Park, a mutual owner and chairman of the volunteer garden committee, pointed out, Parkway Garden Homes has a number of programs and activities designed for all the residents in the development. She said:

"We have Boy Scout and Girl Scout Troops, our teenagers have an organization which plans and carries out their own recreational activities, there are programs for young adults, and for older ones, too."

"We have our own flower and garden show, and there is a credit union here which has about $100,000.00 in capital.

"Leadership in many of these activities is provided by staff members of the Parkway Community House, and from the Parkway Community Church, 6600 South Park Avenue, where the Reverend Stevenson is pastor."

Head Of Chicago League Asks Action On Housing

CHICAGO—The Federal Government was urged to take a hand in the solving of Chicago's housing problems at hearings conducted by the Federal Commission on Civil Rights this week.

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban league said that, "Until there is action by government on all levels to prevent discrimination in housing Negroes will continue to occupy the greatest share of substandard housing in the City, get the least for their housing dollar and experience all the other social evil that accompany slum living."

Appearing as an expert witness, Berry urged the Federal Government to offer leadership to the solving of Chicago's housing problem by denying financial aid to any housing program that practices discrimination or segregation in building or relocation.

"As the prime dispenser of aid to public housing, the United States Government could exert a great force for the creation of a free and open housing market. They should insist that all housing constructed by public authorities or private industry with public funds be equally accessible to all Americans."

Quoting figures from a recent housing study, the executive director pointed out that Negroes who in 1957 were 20 per cent of the population, occupied 18 per cent of the total dwelling units in the City and 37 per cent of all the sub-standard dwellings. In contrast, only 12 per cent of all units occupied by whites were sub-standard.

"In Chicago," he continued, "color even indicates how far your housing dollar will go." A study of a neighborhood in the Hyde Park area showed that Negroes pay 30-50 per cent more for their rented shelter than whites for similar space. This 'color tax' is even more apparent when Negroes purchase homes in 'changing areas.' Research on contract sales conducted by the League in several neighborhoods indicates differences of them 60 to 120 per cent in the price a white owner gets for his house when he sells and what the Negro buyer pays.

In his testimony, the agency director mentioned these other obstacles to Negroes seeking decent housing beyond the walls of the ghetto:

(1) Major financial institutions are reluctant to finance housing for Negroes in any area that is not presently Negro or in the process of changing from white to Negro.

(2) Relocation agencies working within the framework of the City's urban renewal plans have followed the practice of relocating on the basis of two markets, one for whites and another for Negroes. Since the overwhelming majority of people displayed by urban renewal are Negro, the already crowded ghetto must attempt to absorb even more people. Urban renewal operating in a pattern of racial segregation like this serves to fortify and intesify residential segregation, over crowding and slum development.

Archbishop Says Planning Can Stop Housing Ghettos, Jimcrow

Chicago — Archbishop Albert G. Meyer said here that proper planning can prevent Negro ghettoes and introduce into middle class white areas "Negro families who could only be considered an asset in any neighborhood."

In a prepared statement the Chicago prelate told the President's Civil Rights Commission that only rarely do Negroes here find equal housing opportunity.

Cooperation among individuals, churches and businesses would halt panic selling, he said.

"Gloomy and confused" predictions sweep through a white neighborhood, he explained, and "block - busters" move in to buy houses cheaply. He described block - busters as "men who are accused of fostering community panic in order to manipulate real estate prices artificially and thereby gain a profit."

The Chicago prelate was one of several witnesses to present statements to the Civil Rights Commission during a two - day inquiry here.

"If we were to say that many of Chicago's communities were unprepared to solve this great national problem, who is to point out a city that was prepared?" he asked.

"Like the people in other cities all over the nation we are only learning of all the complexities of cooperation and program that are necessary for safeguarding and improving the unique and happy design of life that is Chicago."

He continued that "no" single person, interest, church or group can be the sole custodian of our communities it will be necessary for representative interests to discover how they can plan, work and meet the future together."

Negro ghettoes arise, he said, because of the panic selling which takes place.

Had planning taken place, he continued, "we believe that many communities could have been stabilized." He said that a free market for homes "would have permitted the entrance into white middle class communities of a proportion of Negro families who could only be considered an asset in any neighborhood."

Renewal Officers To Meet Oct. 18-21

Focus will be on people at the 26th annual conference of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) to be held Oct. 18-21 at the Netherland-Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati.

Some 1200 NAHROites — largely officials who administer the low-rent public housing redevelopment and urban renewal programs in communities across the country—are expected to attend.

What people think; what they like; what they need; and how they are affected by housing and city rebuilding operations will be up for study at the NAHRO conference, as those on hand explore the theme, "The Human Side of Housing and Urban Renewal."

The theme was chosen as a means of keeping local officials sensitive to the fact that city rebuilding is first and foremost a program for improving the living and working environment of urban families.

KEYNOTER

Conference keynoter will be Mrs. Eugene Meyer, widow of the former publisher of the Washington Post-Times Herald and a nationally recognized author and lecturer on social problems, who will discuss "The Family as a Focus for Urban Renewal".

A "tables-are-turned" feature of the same session will have a panel of Cincinnati high schoolers asking, instead of answering, the questions. Mrs. Meyer and NAHRO President John Searles, Jr., executive director of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, will be quizzed as to the meaning of the NAHRO conference theme.

Other major speakers will include Charles Taft, Cincinnati councilman, and Norman Mason, administrator of the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Among other sessions devoted to the "human side" theme will be "Design for Living" an exploration of the special qualities that make cities good places in which to live. "Working Together for Public Housing Progress", "Families in Trouble in Housing Projects and Renewal Areas" and "Experience as a Guide to Future Public Housing for the Aged."

Jewish leader blasts racial slum housing

INDIANAPOLIS, Inc. —Rigid policies of exclusion — "just as effective as the segregation laws of the South"—have forced colored persons in the North to live in overcrowded "black belts" that are fast destroying the nation's major cities, Will Maslow, an authority on race relations declared here Wednesday night.

Mr. Maslow of New York, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, said quick action was needed to "break up the racially segregated 'black belts' areas that threaten to transform our cities — bearers of our culture —into a collection of squalid slums."

He spoke at the annual meeting of the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council and proposed a 5-point program to halt the growth of slums in major cities.

Because the colored population is increasing at a much more rapid pace than housing available to them, Mr. Maslow declared, "the inevitable result is the creation of stagnant, blighted slums—spreading like a cancer with deleterious economic, social, and political consequences."

Mr. Maslow is a lecturer at the College of the City of New York and director of the Department of Public Affairs of the American Jewish Congress. The organization conducts programs among its 60,000 members to protect civil rights and civil liberties around the country to promote Jewish welfare, support Israel and strengthen Jewish identification.

Interracial Houseing Company To Build Ia. Developments

Controlled open occupancy, housing developments of about 100 homes each ranging from $15,000 to $21,000 will be constructed in Iowa by an interracial housing company being formed here. Morris Milgram pioneer open occupancy housing builder, Princeton, N. J., announced here last week the company will be known as Iowa Developers, Inc., and will be a subsidiary of Modern Developers, Inc. in Princeton.

Board Members

"Plans call for construction sometime this year for the first development, possibly in Des Moines" he said.

Milgram said that when the company is incorporated, he will serve as temporary president and Joseph Rudolph W. Weitz will serve as vice presidents; Rabbi Edward Zerin, secretary and David Kruidenier, Jr., treasurer. All will serve on the board of directors of the new housing corporation.

He said other members of the board will be Luther L. Hill, Jr., Owen Newlin, Mrs. Luther T. Glanton, Jr., Dr. S. J. Williamson, Clarence H. Harrow and Edward Easley, of Des Moines. He said others will be added later.

Local Interest

Milgram said local firms will be hired to build the housing developments on a salary and "share of the profits" basis. Several Des Moines builders have shown an interest in building such a project, he said.

Building interracial housing projects since 1951, the energetic and dedicated Milgram said, "Race has never been a problem" in one of his developments. He lives in one of his developments, Green Bolt Knoll in Philadelphia. One of his immediate neighbors is a Negro.

46a 1959

KENTUCKY

PLANS . . . John E. Ridge, John B. Stinger, Alfred E. Joseph and James W. Young Enterprises. study plans and specifications for 52-unit apartment building to be built by

Young Enterprises To Build 52-Unit Apartment Project

the first multi-family project in the country to get mortgage commitment under section 220 of the National Housing Act was issued for a 52-unit apartment project in Louisville Wednesday.

mortgage commitment was to Dr. and Mrs. C. Mil- cleared the way for to build a brick garden Spectator. They Federal Administrator Director Woodward delivered the mitment covering a of $391,000 $350,000 project by the Youngs.

Cash Aid For Land

land comprising approxi- acres, was purchased Young at an auction for the City of Lou-

been discontinued in Louisville. The proposed area for the Youngs' project was originally zoned strictly residential. War emergency housing caused the veterans' apartments on this tract. Hearings had to be conducted and an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen to rezone the area before the agreement between the City and the Young Enterprises could be consummated.

Title To Land Given In 1956

Title to the land at 38th and Grand Ave. passed to Young Enterprises, Inc., a corporation formed by the Young family in March, 1956, after being zoned for building of apartments. The Young Enterprises, Inc., is composed of Dr. Young, Mrs. Hortense Young, his wife, Mrs. Yvonne Clark, and C. Milton Young, III, their daughter and son. When asked why she formed the corporation for this undertaking, Mrs. Young remarked that she wanted her family's financial business kept separate and apart from the business of such a large undertaking. "A corporation conducts business as a person itself and is responsible only to its stockholders. The family has the controlling interest and is the majority of the Board of Directors and will control the operations of the corporation," she stated.

Business Capital Sought

The long struggle to find investors who would be interested in financing a venture of this type for and by Negroes ended when the area was declared an Urban Renewal Project by the City of Louisville through the efforts of former Mayor Andrew W. Broaddus. When FHA Director Howard, his deputy John E. Ridge, and the chief underwriter, John B. Stinger proposed the idea, Mr. Broaddus, with the cooperation of Alderman William W. Beckett, succeeded in influencing the passage of an ordinance which made this possible. Urban Renewal areas have to be approved, with financial commitments by the City for definite improvements in streets, lights, and general rehabilitation, by the Federal Government before private enterprise can avail itself of the 90 per cent of cost insured FHA commitment through the Federal National Mortgage Association—"Fannie Mae."

It was at this time that the former Federal Housing Administrator, Norman P. Mason, now HHF administrator of the entire housing office and consultant, Dr. George Snowden, came to the assistance of the City of Louisville and the Youngs in implementing the idea of the urban renewal program.

Broaddus was the first Mayor of any city in the country to avail himself of the opportunity to eradicate blighted areas in cities by the use of this housing Act.

Plans and specifications for such a project had to be rigidly adhered to because a precedent for a building under the new section 220 was being constructed. Joseph and Joseph were employed as architects, James W. Turner is the builder. This will be the first construction of this type Turner has contracted. He has built hundreds of homes in Louisville, Algonquin Gardens being his latest project. The Youngs' Garden Apartments contract costing approximately half a million dollars, is the first opportunity he has been offered in this field.

The brick apartments consist of 13 two-story buildings with four units each; the buildings will measure 28 feet by 63 feet. Each unit will contain two bedrooms (10 x 12½ feet and 10 x 13½ feet; living room, 13x12½ feet; bath and kitchen 12 x 12½ feet). Three of the buildings will have basements.

There will be automatic washers and dryers for the use of the tenants in two of the basements.

A "social hall" and club room for the occupants of the project will be available in one of the basements. Mrs. Young is interested in making apartment living attractive to tenants. The maximum number of people living in each apartment will be four, two to each bedroom. Single individuals, couples, and elderly people like to have spare bedrooms, she continued; we hope to attract these people who want comfort and beautifully landscaped surroundings

Is House A Home?

Mothers Told To Quit Jobs To Rear Decent Children

Working mothers who want to rear decent children should quit their jobs and try to make their houses into homes, the South End council on character and spiritual values was told yesterday.

Speaking as a businessman, William B. Zipper, 4505 Meridale, urged council members to write President Eisenhower and members of Congress to launch a new campaign with the motto:

be similar to the drive to put "Christ" back into Christmas—instead of spelling it "Xmas."

In a panel discussion on "Guiding Our Children In The Space Age" at Ellen C. Semple School, 724 Denmark, Zipper said many mothers take jobs even though the money is not needed.

'Want More Beer on Table'

"They want to put more beer on the table," he said. "They want more dresses and more parties. They just don't like housework."

If mothers do a good job of making homes instead of leaving their children alone in houses—then there'll be nothing to worry about in the Space Age or any other age, Zipper declared.

About 70 people from 10 P.-T.A. units in the South End attended the council's annual spring meeting. They voted to change the group's name from South End council on moral and spiritual values to South End council on character and spiritual values.

'It's Example That Counts'

The new wording was said to be in line with state-wide trends.

Another panelist, Louis Laukhuf, administrative assistant of the County Board of Education, said children learn values from the examples and the attitudes of adults.

If a child knows his father cheats on income taxes, then that child will be confused by the "selective morality" of adults, Laukhuf said. The child will not understand why a youth is arrested for stealing a few dollars worth of groceries. He knows his father's dishonesty paid off with hundreds of dollars.

Under such conditions, courses

or lectures in ethics and morals serve no purpose—it's the example that counts, he said.

The Rev. Olin W. Hay, pastor of South Louisville Christian Church, said that God is the same in the Space Age as before. Basic principles of honesty and purity are even more important now, with the tremendous power science has given man.

Mrs. William R. Keys, Jr., 904 Evelyn, speaking as a housewife, said children today have an enormous supply of facts and general knowledge, but still have a great need for adult guidance.

Such guidance can be effective only when there is effective communication between parent and child, she said.

Officers Are Elected

"Family days" and other special events can help create the mutual trust that leads to effective communication, she concluded.

Miss Esther Bossung, principal of John B. McFerran School, moderated the program.

Elected president for 1959-60 was Mrs. Loren Hatfield, president of Gottschalk Junior High P.-T.A. She succeeds Charles H. Hargan, principal of Southern Junior High. Irvin Detjen, principal of Hazelwood School, was elected vice-president, and Mrs. Harold Vest, of the Semple and Southern P.-T.A.'s, is new secretary-treasurer.

STUDY OF NEGRO FAMILIES AIRED

Service Society
Dr. Edmonson

...Negro Edmonson, who ... another Tulane faculty ... in a five-year study of ... Negroes, said that ... are matriarchal, iso... oriented and delin...

... the results of the find... the Family Service So... annual meeting at the In... House auditorium.

Raymond Kierr was in... as president during the ... session, succeeding Bry... Others installed were ... E. Kittay, first vice-... Mrs. Benjamin W. ... second vice-president; ... Wolchansky, third vice-... Walter Stern, Jr., ...

"ATYPICAL" FAMILY

Edmonson said that there ... "typical" family, white or ... in New Orleans because ... of parasitic living in ... large city as this are too ... to be typical.

He added, his joint ... has shown that many Ne... families fall into the matri... classification. This means ... the mother dominates the ... life because the father is ... absent, does not work or is ... one of many "fathers" to ... come around the house at ... time or another.

"This situation," the anthropolo... noted, "means that the girl ... are given more care by ... mother, with the boys of the ... turning to a gang for fam...

Edmonson said that the ... is based on a previous study ... Some 30 of the original ... families of the first study were ... and 25 families were then ... for the Tulane study.

"FOURTH GENERATION"

He said that the isolated type ... family means that both ... and mother are in the ... home, but belong to no outside groups, such as clubs or church.

The class-oriented group contains social ambitions and desire to better themselves.

The fourth group, the delinquent gang, has members from all of the types of Negro families but concentrates its membership from the matriarchal type.

A book by Dr. Edmonson and his partner, Dr. John Rohrer of Tulane, is being published on this study. It will be titled, "The Eighth Generation," he said, because the present generation of Negroes in New Orleans is the eighth generation to settle here.

HELP PROVIDED 7562

Bell, retiring society president, said that 7562 men, women and children from Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes received counseling, homemaker service, psychiatric help or financial assistance from the agency in 1958.

The services, provided by contributions through the United Fund, included help for 4441 children, he added. He said the 7562 persons served came from 2081 different families, with an average of 371 families being helped per month. A total of 6269 was spent on direct financial assistance to families last year, he said.

Bell said that 795 cases involved marital difficulties, 564, parent-child relations; and 822, economic difficulties.

Fully 1801 families served by the agency came from Orleans parish, 219 from Jefferson and 43 from St. Bernard, he said.

COUNCIL OKAYS HOUSING PLANS

Algiers to Get 1002-Unit New Project

The city council Thursday adopted motions which will permit two municipal housing developments in Algiers.

One was in the form of approval of a community unit plan which will permit the Housing Authority of New Orleans to erect a $15,000,000 Negro low rent housing project with 1002 units. It will be near the West Bank approaches to the new Mississippi river bridge.

The development will be on a tract of about 40 acres bounded by Southern Pacific railroad right-of-way, property of the Mississippi river bridge authority, Whitney ave., Wall blvd. and the boundary between Orleans and Jefferson parishes.

Voting in favor of the plan were Council Vice-President James E. Fitzmorris Jr., and Councilmen Glenn P. Clasen, Henry B. Curtis, Fred J. Cassibry and Theodore M. Hickey. Voting against the plan were Council President Victor H. Schiro and Paul V. Burke. Arguments for and against the proposal were heard at last week's council meeting. The counlil had postponed action until Thursday.

The other motion authorized a zoning change which will permit construction by a private developer of a 708-unit development on the greater portion of a 34-acre tract in the Prosper Marliny tract north of Victory dr. and south and east of Wall blvd.

The change which was adopted was as recommended by the city planning commission. The change was from "A" single family residential to "D" multiple family for the portion south of Wall blvd. and from "A" single family to "B" two family for a small portion north of Wall blvd.

The petitioners, Mrs. Maude Alice Freeland Tagert et als, had requested the change to "D" multiple dwelling for the entire tract.

It was approved by a 4-to-3 vote. Schiro, Cassibry, Burke and Hickey voted in favor of the change. Fitzmorris, Clasen and Curtis voted against it.

The development is to be undertaken by James C. Smith.

1000-UNIT HANO PLAN STUDIED

Low Rent Negro Project in Algiers Proposed

The city council has taken under advisement a proposal by the Housing Authority of New Orleans to establish a 1000-unit low-rent housing project for Negroes in Algiers. The project would be in the vicinity of the West Bank approaches to the new Mississippi river bridge.

The location of the project would be bounded by the Southern Pacific railroad right of way, property of the Mississippi river bridge authority, Whitney ave., Wall blvd., and the Orleans parish - Jefferson parish line.

The city planning commission, following a hearing on the proposal, had recommended its approval to the council. The commission had stated that the proposed location is in accordance with population density and land use requirements. Conditions of housing, streets and utilities found to exist in the area warrant immediate remedial action, and the city has no other means of clearance or renewal other than public housing, it said.

The council took the matter under advisement Thursday following its own hearing at City Hall.

Appearing in opposition to the plan was A. P. Tureaud, attorney for Negro residents and property owners of the area who would be dislodged by the project. Tureaud had appeared at the planning commission hearing in opposition.

[redacted] in favor of granting approval for the project were William [redacted] Jr., HANO attorney, and [redacted] Mathes of the firm of Mathes, Bergman and Associates, architects for the project. Mathes also had appeared at the planning commission hearing.

Also appearing at Thursday's hearing in favor of the project were Charles F. O'Doniel Jr., director of the planning commission, and Philip Piro, representing the Central Trades Council and the Building Trades Council.

The Cost Of Illegitimacy

The city of Detroit has awakened to the fact that it is caught in a flood of girls having illegitimate babies. It's a national trend, but the situation is worse in Detroit than [illegible]

[illegible] what the Detroit News found after it made an intensive study of illegitimacy in that city. "The rising number of illegitimate children in Detroit and throughout the nation," states the Detroit News editor, "in addition to involving moral issues, has extensive social and economic ramifications."

Long a problem shunned by the police and press of the nation, illegitimacy in the United States was exposed by the Jackson Daily News last September as a cancer eating into the moral fiber of the nation. Copies of the Jackson Daily News article received widespread publication and has resulted in a number of other publications, including the U. S. News and World Report, taking cognizance of the long concealed facts.

The revelation Detroiters probably find most startling in the Detroit News' report on their city is that Negro illegitimate births account for two-thirds of Detroit's total illegitimates now. In 1948, Detroit's total illegitimacies were almost equally divided between white and Negro. However, in 1958, when Detroit's white population was on the decline and its Negro population had doubled, the breakdown of all illegitimacies was one-third white and two-thirds Negro. During the span, illegitimates have remained static at approximately 2.5 per cent of the total white births. In 1958 there was 16.8 per cent illegitimates among Detroit's Negro births, compared to 4.4 per cent in 1948.

Why this sharp upswing in Negro illegitimates? The Detroit News quotes officials: Illegitimacy too often breeds more illegitimacy. Leading the list, the paper says, are moral reasons. A spectacular growth in the number of unwed teen-age mothers seems to indicate a slackening of morals in the nation's youth. Babies are the final and visible product.

. . . . . .

Sad effect of the illegitimacies emphasized by the Detroit News is the cost to Detroit citizens—it takes a lot of taxpayer money to bring the illegitimates into the world and to support them afterward.

First the babies must be delivered. A Detroit hospitol director estimates each normal delivery costs $100, plus an average of six prenatal visits for the mother at a cost of $5 a visit. That makes a cost of $130 a baby. On that basis, with allowances for some complicated deliveries, it cost almost half a million dollars for the 3,600 illegitimate babies born in 1958 in Detroit.

Half to two-thirds of the cases come from families which cannot afford to pay for care, a social worker estimated. So the taxpayers — and charity foundation donors—pay for these babies, as they also did for the building and equipment used in performing the services.

After the babies are delivered they must be placed for adoption—or reared by their mothers. This leads to another unknown—but sizable—amount of money spent yearly for social workers and staff to care for and work with the babies until adoption. But, only about one-third of the illegitimate children are placed for adoption soon after birth. That means 2,400 of the 3,600 illegitimate Detroit children born in 1958 are cared for by their mothers for all, or part, of their lives. And, a large percentage of these mothers come from the same group which could not pay for delivery—and therefore cannot finance the care of the child through the years.

The answer to that, of course, is public funds—taxpayer money. The Detroit News estimates that taxpayer support of 1958's crop of illegitimate babies and their mothers could reach more than $3 million for the first year.

For too long illegitimacy has been an unmentionable subject. Very little headway was made toward controlling venereal disease until the public and the press of the nation faced up to its existence and started talking and writing about its mounting prevalence. Public opinion can be mustered to place the brakes on illegitimacy if the press pulls off the blanket of secrecy.

We congratulate the Detroit News for the look it has taken at the sordid mess around it. It has uncovered the cause. Now, perhaps, public opinion can place the blame and come up with a solution to Detroit's problem.

Gulfport Housing Project Named For Dr. Laurence C. Jones

GULFPORT, Miss. — A famed Negro educator today hailed a new Negro housing unit as "a sign to my people."

Dr. Laurence C. Jones, founder of the Piney Woods School for Negroes, spoke at dedication of a 172-unit Negro public housing project north of Gulfport.

"This kind of housing is a sign to our people as are the good schools I've seen today," he said. "We don't want to come into your living rooms," he told white persons in the group at the dedication. "We are not asking for social equality, but we do want good schools and good housing and we have been patiently awaiting a sign. This project is a sign to my people."

Dr. Jones deplored the present racial tension in New York and

DR. LAURENCE C. JONES

said, "We don't have anything like that in Mississippi. There is no reason for it. We understand each other."

"Plant patience in the garden of your soul," he told Negro guests at the dedication ceremonies. "The roots are bitter, but the fruit is sweet."

The project was named in honor of Dr. Jones, whose experiments in education at the Piney Woods School have gained national recognition.

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MISSISSIPPI

Newspaper Picture Brings Aid To Fire Victim

78-Year-Old Woman Gets Steady Flow Of Letters Containing Money

Special to The Commercial Appeal

PICKENS, Miss., Feb. 27.—Janie Collins, 78-year-old Negro of near Pickens, says she can't quite understand why it is happening, but she's "happy anyway."

She is referring to a steady flow of letters and packages which have been mailed to her from throughout the United States. Most of the letters bear checks payable to her.

The deluge began after a picture of her making a futile attempt to quench a fire which was destroying her tiny home near the Pickens oil field—appeared in newspapers.

Photographer Jim Lacey Jr. of Pickens, who drove by when the fire occurred, shot a poignant picture of Janie trying to stop the blaze with a pail of water from a nearby creek.

Sent Over Nation

When the picture was published in The Commercial Appeal on Feb. 13, the Associated Press and United Press International wire services sent it to newspapers throughout the nation.

There was no call for help in the captions which accompanied the photograph, but readers of newspapers from San Francisco to New York have responded with letters and money for Janie.

Mr. Lacey reported Friday that Janie has moved into another old house near the site of the one that burned. She and her son and granddaughters live in the house which is "in a little worse shape than was the one which burned," he said.

Typical Letter Quoted

Janie hasn't kept an accurate account of the money she has received. She is able neither to read or write, but she guesses she has got 60 to 70 letters with an average of $5 in each.

"Typical of the letters' contents is one from a retired postal employe in New York who sent $10 and wrote:

"It is a mighty sad situation to lose one's home, especially by fire. . . ."

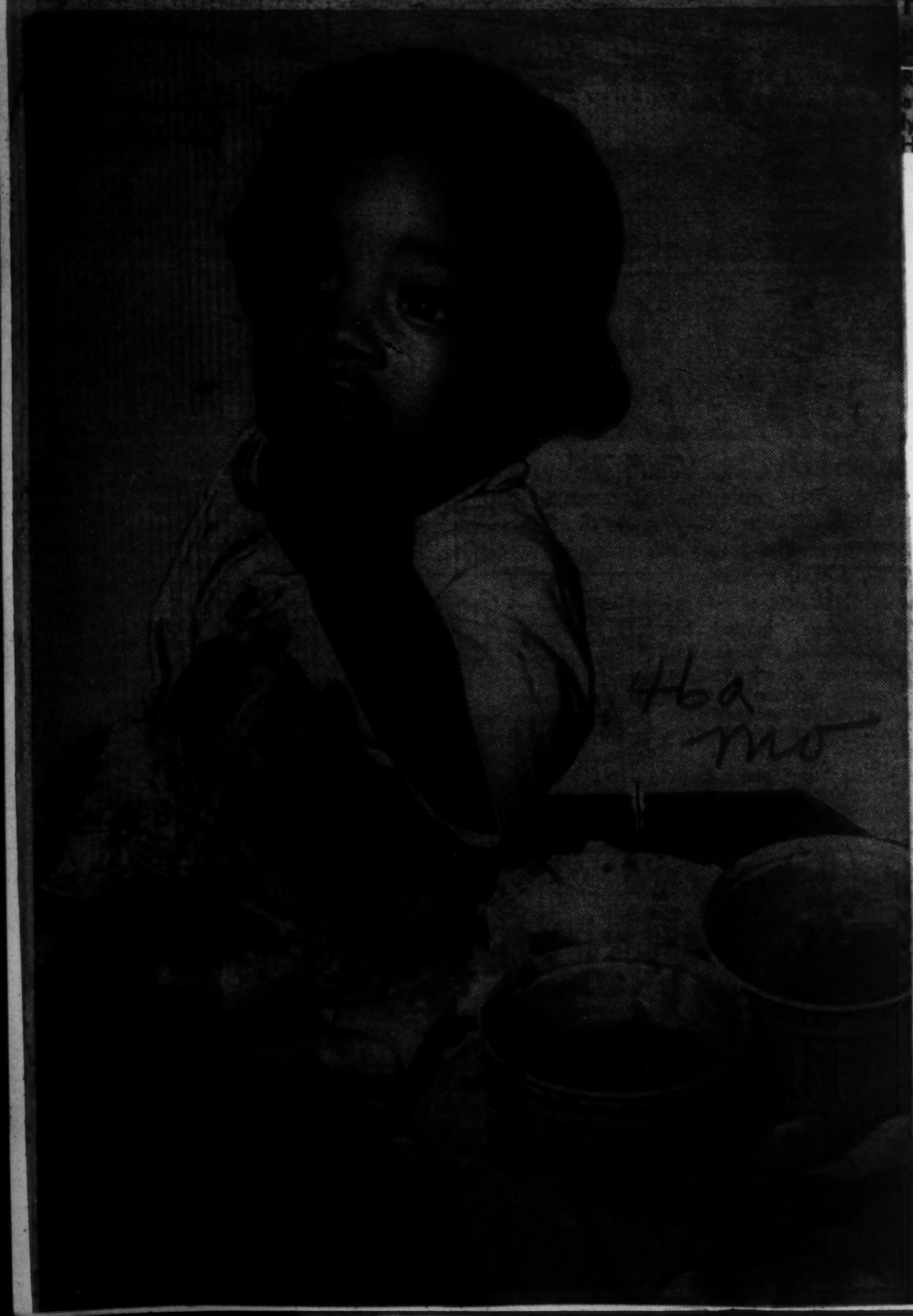
Mr. Lacey said donations have come from members of both white and Negro races. Return addresses and postmarks indicate the gifts are from San Diego to Brooklyn and River Rouge, Mich., to Dalton, Ga.

Janie said she plans to enlist her granddaughters' aid in thanking persons who have given her the unsolicited aid.

HELP RECEIVED — Janie Collins of near Pickens, Miss., looks over some of the check-bearing letters she has received from throughout the nation. The mail deluge came after a picture of her vainly fighting a fire which destroyed her small home appeared in The Commercial Appeal and other newspapers throughout the United States.

—Photo by Jim Lacey J

A Victim of St. Louis' Devastating Tornado



Homeless?—"Why can't we go home?" seems to be the question of little 15-month-old Linda Carter as she nibbles on food provided at Red Cross shelter in the devastated area after a tornado struck St. Louis. Her family residence was at 4265 Washington.—Harold Ferman Photo.

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WHAT HAPPENED?—"What happened to my house?" asked a lady of the Detroit Housing Commission this week. "Yesterday I had a five-room house. Today there's a vacant lot!" Her case was shuffled around and as the story unraveled it seemed a wrecking company clearing condemned land, went "one house too far," and cleared out a house owned by Mrs. Blanche Hill. The house was unoccupied, but the wrecking company president summed the situation when he commented sourly, "This is awful."

Ruling in New Jersey

Court Rejects Ban on Negroes in FHA Housing

TRENTON, N. J.—(AP)—New Jersey's second highest court Wednesday ruled that Negroes cannot be legally barred from buying homes financed with FHA-insured mortgages.

The appellate division of Superior Court ordered the State Division of Discrimination to proceed with discrimination complaints filed against Levitt and Sons, Inc. of Levittown, N. J., and Green Fields Farm, Inc. of Woodbury.

The three-judge court turned down an appeal by the two firms. They contended the 1957 amendment to a 1954 law barring housing discrimination on race, creed or national origin grounds was unconstitutional. The court said it wasn't.

Two Negroes, Willie R. James and Franklin D. Todd of Burlington, filed a complaint with the Division Against Discrimination last year charging that the Levitt organization refused to sell them homes because of their race.

Levitt is building a 16,000-home development on Rt. 130 between Trenton and Philadelphia.

A similar accusation was made against Green Fields Farm, builder of a 600-house development in West Deptford Township.

The 1957 amendment to the antidiscrimination law barred discrimination on "all housing financed in whole or in part by a loan, whether or not secured by a mortgage, the repayment of which is guaranteed or insured by the federal government or any agency thereof."

The court said in its unanimous decision that the Federal Housing Administration had guaranteed the mortgages at the two housing developments and that the Division Against Discrimination thereby had the power to hear complaints brought under that amendment.

N. J. Court Rules Negroes Can't Be Barred From FHA Housing

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At Integrated N. J. Developments

Mixed Homes Sold Up

PRINCETON, N. J. Only seven homes remains to be sold in the integrated communities of Glen Acres and Maplecrest, built by Princeton Housing Associates, 197 Mt. Lucas Rd., Princeton.

Of the 40 homes planned for these communities, 32 have been sold to whites and eight to Negroes, it is announced by Stuart E. Wallace, sales manager.

A selection of ranch-type and multilevel homes, with an average price tag of $23,500, are being constructed. Eighteen families have moved in already.

MANAGEMENT OF Princeton Housing Associates is substantially the same as that which built the integrated communities of Concord Park Homes in Trevose, Pa., 139 homes in the $12,000-$16,000 range just outside the Philadelphia city limits, and Greenbelt Knoll, award-winning development of 19 contemporary homes one mile east of Penny-pack Circle, in Philadelphia.

George E. Otto, Bucks County builder, is president; Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers, is executive vice president, and Stuart E. Wallace is also president of Modern Community Developers, is sales manager.

Modern Community Developers is the national corporation which has been formed to lend funds and guidance for integrated housing.

UNDER MR. MILGRAM'S leadership, Modern Community Developers and associated companies have purchased land in five states, including Illinois, Iowa, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and has given commitments on three investments in integrated cooperative housing developments in New York State.

MONTCLAIR PLAN AROUSES 2 GROUPS

Negroes and Italians Fear Displacement From Town by Urban Renewal

By MILTON HONIG

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 15 — Minority groups in Montclair are viewing the town's proposed urban-renewal program with misgivings.

A policy of vigilance has been adopted by the Clergy Club of Montclair and vicinity, an organization of religious leaders of the town's Negro congregations. A similar attitude has been taken by the Pine Glen Association, an Italian-American group.

Negroes and Americans of Italian descent dominate the area tentatively selected for renewal, and a major concern is that the program would force them to abandon their homes without provisions for resettlement in equal or better quarters in town.

"They could be relocated out of Montclair forever," the Rev. C. Lincoln McGee, secretary of the Clergy Club, said.

Last month the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency approved a "workable program" submitted by the municipality. The plan outlined roughly three areas for rehabilitation, largely the fourth and fifth wards. Low-cost housing projects were not mentioned.

The report said the municipality anticipated setting up an agency "to find accommodations in existing houses." It mentioned private, single-family housing under construction in Montclair for "as low as $15,940" and a "supply of housing and housing units within three or four miles of the town" available for purchase or rent.

This week 1,300 Negroes attended a meeting called by the Clergy Club. According to the Rev. D. C. Rice, president of the club, a program was adopted. It calls for low-cost housing units, "adequate" representation from the Negro community on planning boards, disclosure in detail of areas affected by the renewal plan and "guarantees" that in any rebuilding displaced persons would have first priority to purchase or rent units.

Suburbia Today

Negroes Finding Acceptance

Herald Tribune
5-6-59

(Here is the tenth in a series of articles on the expanding suburbs.)

By David Lyle

Negroes in increasing numbers have been moving from the city to the suburbs in recent years seeking—like all the other migrants—better homes, better schools and better lives. And more and more today they are finding acceptance, grudging at first perhaps but acceptance nevertheless.

The rapid growth of the white population in suburban counties has, for a long time now, been regarded with fitting awe and astonishment. But is it as yet little-recognized fact that the growth of the Negro population in some of these same counties has been taking place at an even more rapid pace, although this growth is small numerically.

New York

In Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester Counties, according to statistics of the State Commission Against Discrimination, the non-white (meaning Negro, for all practical purposes) population increased 186.5 per cent between 1930 and 1957. In the same period the white population went up only 146.3 per cent. As of 1957, the four counties had a Negro population of about 315,000 and a white population of 2,500,000.

Barriers Break Down

In many suburban towns, the barriers are breaking down—not only for Negroes, but for other minority groups as well. Puerto Ricans, for example, have been reported moving to the suburbs with far less difficulty than Negroes—with less trouble, even, than the Jewish and Italian migrants who in earlier years preceded them in the flight from the city.

The bulk of the Negro families in the outlying counties live, for example, in areas that are really cities-in-the-suburbs. In Westchester, three urban "islands" — Mount Vernon, White Plains and New Rochelle — contained 54.3 per cent of the county's non-white population in 1957. And on these islands, moreover, Negroes live for the most part on islands of their own. These are more commonly called ghettos.

Enjoy Formal Equality

Both in and out of the ghettos (for by no means all live in them) the suburban Negro enjoys what might be called formal equality with his white neighbors. He can, for the most part, enjoy the same public recreational facilities, shop in the same supermarkets, send his children to the same schools and go to the same theaters as his white neighbors. There is no legal segregation. The de facto segregation that can exist in a big city Negro ghetto (in schools, for example) has not, as yet, become a widespread suburban problem.

But in other areas the suburban Negro is emphatically not the equal of his white neighbor, and one of these areas is housing. Housing, and the difficulty of finding it, is the suburban Negro's biggest problem and a primary source of bitterness.

"Many families out here," according to Jacques E. Wilmore, housing secretary of the Urban League of Westchester, "are on the move up to ten years before they can find a place to settle permanently. In the typical all-white community in this county, it's just not possible for a Negro to buy a house."

It is not by any means unknown for white residents to band together and purchase a house to prevent its occupancy by a Negro.

In employment, the Negro's situation has improved in recent years. "But," according to Mr. Wilmore, "it still isn't merit employment, where you walk in and get a job on merit alone. There are many firms where they've hired one Negro, as a sort of showpiece, and think they've done their duty toward ending discrimination."

Not long ago, a study showed that while only 33 per cent of Westchester County's total labor force was employed in semi-skilled or unskilled positions, 83 per cent of the Negro labor force was so employed. Where 67 per cent of the labor force had professional, skilled labor, managerial or white collar jobs, only 17 per cent of the Negro labor force had such jobs.

Many Negro Domestics

Throughout the suburban areas, many of the Negro residents are domestic servants. This is a deduction which can be made from the curious lack of balance in the male and female Negro populations. In Westchester, there are about 73 adult non-white men for every 100 adult non-white women. In Nassau, the ratio is 55 to 100. Scarsdale provides an even more startling example. There the ratio is 17.7 men for every 100 women. The experts deduce from this that there are a large number of Negro live-in maids in Scarsdale, and that there are far more in Nassau and Westchester than there are in Rockland and Suffolk.

Negro members in suburban community clubs and organizations are comparatively rare.

Jackie Robinson, the ex-Brooklyn Dodger turned business executive, moved to Cascade Road in Stamford, Conn., four years ago.

Mr. Robinson couldn't be more pleased with the life he's found in Stamford. "It's just one happy neighborhood," he said. An even more dramatic example comes from Philip M. Jenkins, formerly manager of the mutual fund department of Baruch Brothers & Co., and now president of Special Markets, Inc., the only Negro - controlled and managed investment brokerage in the Wall Street area.

Twenty-two years ago, Mr. Jenkins and his wife became the third Negro family to move into a fifty-home white development called Parkway Gardens, just west of White Plains in the Town of Greenburgh. "Hysteria went through the community," Mr. Jenkins said, "and the Parkway Gardens Association was organized to get us out."

Four white men came to Mr. Jenkins' home the day he moved in and tried to persuade him to leave.

Sees Mutual Respect

Gradually, however, things began to change. White families left the development, but by the time two-thirds of them had departed, the population began to stabilize. "Those who remained began to find they had some mighty fine neighbors among the Negro families that had moved in." As of today, according to Mr. Jenkins: "The Negroes have stopped thinking all the whites are against them, and vice versa. We've developed a mutual respect for each other in working together on community projects. There is a completely free interchange. It's been slow, but there is an extremely healthy atmosphere now in which to live."

Harold L. Wood, Mount Vernon attorney, the first Negro to be elected to the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, is another person who is encouraged about the Negro's reception in suburbia. "They're moving out here," he said, "because they want their children to have the benefit of back yards, better schools, less congestion and the suburban life generally. For the most part, I think their reception has been very good."

Herald Tribune photo by James Kavalines

INTEGRATION IN THE SUBURBS—Philip M. Jenkins (right) and his neighbor Mischa Meller, in a back-yard conversation at their homes in Parkway Gardens, Greenburgh, Westchester County. Mr. Jenkins, a stockbroker, and Mr. Meller, a research consultant, are ardent gardeners. At rear are their wives.

Tells How N.Y. Section Whipped Housing Bias

NEW YORK — An example of how Democracy - conscious residents in a New York section were able to overcome race prejudice and at the same time thwart the scheming tactics of money-craving real estate brokers is provided in this month's Coronet magazine.

Six months ago the Springfield Gardens section of Queens was panicked by the report that a Negro family had moved in. Real estate brokers interested in a tidy profit by re-selling to Negroes were pressuring home owners to sell. The rumor that Harlem was moving en masse to the section persisted.

A graphic account of how local residents solved this problem is told in detail in the magazine article. Ralph Bass, author of the article who resides in Springfield Gardens, points out how mounting pressure threatened to tear apart his peaceful community with neighbor fighting neighbor.

With the assistance of a few courageous leaders like the Rev. David Sheldon of the First Presbyterian church a community meeting was called. It was proven to the residents that property values do not go down when a Negro family moves into a white neighborhood.

Bass states this was the first of several meetings. People were convinced that crime and Negro are not synonymous. Other communities under the same conditions have survived and black and white are living harmoniously.

Besides the clergyman, Bass points out that they had other valuable allies.

Mrs. Myra C. Flinker, described as an inspired elementary school principal, for a number of years had spent most of her spare time organizing intergroup relations "workshops" and "clinics." When the Springfield Gardens crisis arose, Bass states they had a hard core of people trained by Mrs. Flinker's cooperation with the Tri-Community council.

With the help of Mrs. Flinker and that of Mrs. Wilma Buchanan, the Council's president, they were able to get in touch with a number of civic and governmental agencies and learned about successful housing integration in other communities — Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Ft. Wayne, Seattle, St. Louis, Germantown, Oakland and elsewhere in the nation.

For instance, in Bloomfield, N. J., 200 local residents paid for an advertisement in their local paper — "welcome to all good neighbors" — regardless of race and religion. Residents of Springfield Gardens learned about Teaneck, N. J., where white residents successfully resistsed panic selling, and about Concord Park near Trevose, Pa., where a planned integrated community has maintained high standards.

Bass reports that copies of a prepared statement by the clergy warning real estate agents against high pressure methods were sent to 350 firms. This mailing proved successful, for virtually all pressure stopped.

People have calmed down considerably, the article concludes. The first Negro family to move into the neighborhood — a couple — turned out to be average people with a liking for classical music. For the present, the stampede to move is over.

Surrounded by slums Jews plan migration

NEW YORK, June 27 — (AP) — A Brooklyn congregation of Orthodox Jews, fearful that their present living area is destined to become surrounded by slums, will make a mass migration to a new life in the green fields of Franklin in Sussex County, N. J.

Some 1260 families of congregation Yetyev Lev D'satmar, the largest Hasidic (fundamentalist) congregation in the United States, plans the 50-mile move after building their own village.

They currently live in Williamsburg, a section of Brooklyn formerly inhabited almost entirely by tens of thousands of Orthodox Jews. In recent years, however, most of the population of Williamsburg has moved to nearby suburbs. To remain, posed a problem.

Most of the Williamsburg area is now bounded by slums. Some new housing, mostly tall structures, is being built to replace slum areas.

BUT SKYSCRAPER housing could create awkward problems for the congregation with its strict codes. For example, the Sabbath, which is Saturday, is spent in rest and prayer. No use of gas or electricity is permitted.

Suppose some of the families lived on top floors of skyscraper apartments. Even the use of elevators would not be permitted.

So acting as a body, the congregation decided to move.

Already purchased is a tract of 300 acres. Another 300 acres will be added later.

The congregation intends to construct a self-supporting village of homes, shops, factories, a school and a synagogue.

THE FIRST families hope to be able to move into their new homes on the grounds of the former John W. Rude estate late next year.

At the present, the congregation is negotiating with the Federal Housing Authority for financial backing in the project.

Many of the men in the congregation work in Manhattan's garment section. After they are settled in their new community, they plan to commute by chartered bus.

Others own small business firms. These they hope to move to New Jersey along with their families.

1,260 FAMILIES WILL MIGRATE TO KEEP FAITH

Orthodox Jews to Turn Backs on Brooklyn

New York, June 27 (AP)—A Brooklyn congregation of orthodox Jews, fearful that their living area is destined to be surrounded by slums, will migrate to a new life in the green fields near Franklin, Sussex County, N. J.

About 1,260 families of congregation Yetyev Lev d'Satmar, the largest Hasidic [fundamentalist] congregation in the United States plans the 50 mile move to the northwest after building a village.

They live in Williamsburg a section of Brookly formerly inhabited almost entirely by orthodox Jews. In recent years, however, most of the population of Williamsburg has moved to nearby suburbs. To remain posed a problem.

Skyscraper Problems

Most of the Williamsburg area is now bounded by slums. Some new housing, mostly tall structures, is being built to replace slum areas.

But skyscraper housing could create awkward problems for the congregation. For example, the sabbath, Saturday, is spend in rest and prayer. No use of gas or electricity is permitted.

Suppose some of the families lived on top floors of skyscraper apartments? Even the use of elevators would not be permitted. The congregation decided to move and has bought 300 acres. Three hundred acres more will be added.

Self-Supporting Town

The congregation intends to construct a self-supporting village of homes, shops, factories, a school, and a synagog.

Adhering to a strict interpretation of Old Testament law, the men must never shave their beards or cut their hair.

They wear black felt gowns and black, broad brimmed hats. The boys wear small embroidered skull caps. The women wear gray dresses and kerchiefs on their heads.

In talking to outsiders, they speak English. But they speak Yiddish at home and Hebrew in the synagog.

Federal Aid Sought

The congregation is negotiating with the federal housing authority for financial backing of its project.

Many of the men work in Manhattan's garment section. After they are settled in their new community, they plan to commute by chartered bus. Others own small business firms and hope to move them to New Jersey.

...Y MAPS SURVEY ... SLUM PROGRAM

...Tells of Plan in Reply ... Jack's Charge of Delay ... on Study of Harlem

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

The city is planning a three-... survey to organize a sys... of priorities for slum clear... and urban renewal.

The $2,500,000 study, which ... be financed jointly by the ... and the Federal Govern... is expected to be an... formally in three ... weeks.

James Felt, chairman of the City Planning Commission and the Urban Renewal Board, made the plans known last night.

He did so in a reply to a charge by Manhattan's Borough President, Hulan E. Jack, that he had reneged on a two-year-old promise to make an urban renewal survey of Harlem.

Issue Called Explosive

The Borough President made the charge at a Harlem church meeting, where he declared that the housing issue in New York City had become "explosive."

Mr. Jack spoke at a forum held at the Presbyterian Church of the Master, 86 Morningside Avenue at West 122d Street.

He told of buildings that he had visited to investigate tenant complaints and of "the harrowing conditions of deterioration through neglect."

"It appears as though we are witnessing the elements of organized practices toward slum promotion," Mr. Jack said. "The big question is, Where will all this lead to?"

"Lurking at the bottom of it all is a deepening resentment on the part of those who are the victims of these conditions, as well as a feeling of frustration," he continued. "It all spells trouble."

Tells of Discussion

The Borough President said he had conferred two years ago with Mr. Felt about the urgency of an urban renewal survey of Harlem.

"He made a promise then to initiate an urban renewal survey which did not materialize," Mr. Jack said.

The Borough President read from a letter that he said Mr. Felt had sent him Nov. 18, saying the city "initiated preliminary discussions with the Federal officials" about community renewal surveys.

"I am frankly disturbed by the delay which is evident in this communication," Mr. Jack said. "So far Harlem has not received the anticipated attention from the planners, but I promise I shall insist that Harlem should not be further neglected."

Mr. Felt in his reply said that Harlem would have "a very high priority" for a survey under the program, which was under discussion with the Federal Government.

He said the city has asked the Federal Government for a grant of $500,000 a year for three years to survey the urban-renewal needs of the city. The city would have to match this ...

Mr. Felt said that the city expected to receive a favorable reply from the Federal Government within three weeks and that the details of the program would be announced then.

The grant, Mr. Felt said, would make it possible to survey the renewal needs and possibilities of forty-eight areas in all parts of the city during the three years.

"We had applications for surveys from all sections of the city," Mr. Felt said. "Probably this is a job that should have been done ten years ago."

In any event, he said, "it is a job that will enable us to develop accurate priorities for slum clearance and redevelopment."

The surveys would be similar, he said, to that which preceded the West Side urban renewal program, which is now before the Board of Estimate.

This program, which was designed by the Urban Renewal Board, would combine demolition and rehabilitation to revive the neighborhood from West Eighty-seventh to West Ninety-seventh Street, between Central Park West and Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Felt is also a member of the Mayor's Committee on Slum Clearance, which supervises the city's sixteen slum-clearance projects. In these projects the entire area is demolished.

Housing Bias Blamed on U. S.

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 — The Civil Rights Commission peered into the vast human workshop of New York City for information today as it began a study of racial discrimination in the Nation's housing.

The Federal Commission came here for a two-day hearing because New York has more minority groups and anti-discrimination laws and some of the worst slums, most ambitious housing programs and tightest concentrations of racial housing of any city in the country.

Policies Blamed

The Commission was told by city and state officials and spokesmen for Nationwide housing groups that housing discrimination exists in New York as elsewhere; that it is a major cause of slums, crime, disease and lost lives; and that the Federal Government bears a large part of the blame.

Earl B. Schwulst, New York banker and chairman of the Commission on Race and Housing which made a national study of the subject last year, said Federal housing policies have "done much to sustain and strengthen racial segregation in housing." Generally, he said, the Federal Government has done nothing to assure that houses built with its funds or backing were available to all races.

At one time, he said, the Federal Housing Administration encouraged racial covenants. This policy has been abandoned in favor of a policy of "neutrality" toward discrimination by FHA, he said, by cooperating with states and cities to enforce their local anti-discrimination laws.

Facilities Must Lead

Charles Abrams, outgoing chairman of New York States' Anti-discrimination Commission, added: "We are grateful for this cooperation. But it is somewhat pathetic to see a Federal agency following the lead of the states and cities clearly under its jurisdiction, refusing to act affirmatively until they give the word. There is something basically incongruous about a situation in which a state must pass legislation to guarantee equality to its citizens under a Federal program which shoulr itself be extending the protections in the first place."

Some other officials with Washington backgrounds said there was a practical problem that a drive to prohibit all discrimination could jeopardize the entire Federal housing program in congress.

New York State has a law which forbids racial discrimination in the rental or sale of housing built with any Federal, state or local aid, since last April the city has operated under a law which also forbids discrimination in all multiple-unit private dwellings and private subdivisions of 10 or more single-family homes.

Low-Cost Need Stressed

New York claimed no magic results from its laws. Its officials viewed the recent influx of Negroes and Puerto Ricans as a latter-day wave of immigration which can be absorbed into the community in time, a time which can be cut shorter by Government leadership.

Abrams and New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner both stressed the need for more low-cost housing. Urban renewal projects are clearing some slums. But they usually leave some people without homes to be crowded deeper into other slums, said Abrams. If the population density of the entire city were as great as some parts of Harlem, he said, its population would be 170 million.

Abrams also urged a stronger Federal effort to end discrimination in employment, creation of a Federal commission against discrimination generally, and a new low-interest mortgage program for low income families.

Maps Shown

Schwulst presented racial distribution maps of Northern and Southern cities showing that Negroes are more tightly concentrated in certain sections of Northern cities and more scattered throughout all sections of Southern cities. This presumably is because the Negroes came later to the Northern cities. The patterns are now reversing, he said.

Schwulst's study also showed that a Negro gets less housing for his dollar than white persons in all parts of the country, but that this is much more pronounced in the South.

Illegitimate Child Still To Get Relief

Welfare Dept. Reply To Jury's Criticism

By M. Jay Racusin

Welfare Department officials announced yesterday that, regardless of criticism, neither food, clothing nor shelter would be withheld from illegitimate children, nor would their mothers be "compelled to starve."

The statement was in reply to criticism by a special Kings County grand jury on Tuesday regarding the department's policy of providing relief payments for the support of illegitimate offspring. County Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, to whom the grand jury had presented a memorandum on the subject, had commented that the department was "violating the law" in handing money to the unwed mothers "who entertain friends in their bedrooms" and "make the rounds of saloons." The jurist added that if Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, of the department, wouldn't listen to the grand jury's sensible advice, the next step is City Hall."

Speaking for Commissioner McCarthy, who is convalescing at his home from pneumonia, First Deputy Commissioner James R. Dumpson said:

"Certainly it cannot be argued that children in need, whether legitimate or illegitimate, can be denied food, clothing, shelter and the other essentials of life, nor can it be argued that the mothers of illegitimate children must be compelled to starve.

"The solution to the problem of illegitimacy does not lie in the arbitrary separation and placement of the children. The present lack of adequate institutons and supply of foster homes, and the growing cost of providing facilities, rule out the feasibility of such a plan. Even if this were not a fact, it is questionable whether this would be a solution to the problem of illegitimacy."

Mr. Dumpson denied that the department had ever received any suggestions or advice from the Kings County grand jury, as Judge Leibowitz intimated, adding that the department awaited any suggestion or advise from the grand jury which "may help the department to resolve the very serious social problems which we all recognize and deplore, and for which we are all actively seeking a solution."

Noting the efforts the department is making in connection with the problem of illegitimacy, Commissioner Dumpson said:

"The Department of Welfare has struggled with it on many fronts, including increased attempts at family rehabilitation, legal proceedings against the alleged fathers, and the attempted removal of children from homes o fmothers deemed unfit. The latter process requires the co-operation of the courts and the judges who are not always able to make findings of neglect or unfitness, even in cases where successive children by different fathers are born to unwed mothers."

He added that the courts and the department are finding it difficult to find proper placement in foster homes or institutions for such children, and that there have never been less than 1,500 children in the last few years awaiting placement.

See End of U.S. Poverty In 10 Years

NEW YORK — (UPI) — In 10 years real poverty will disappear from the United States and the image of work as something manual and tedious will be fading rapidly, Fortune magazine says.

The magazine said that in 10 years millions of Americans will be "making a living" without actually working and nearly half the families will be in the upper income brackets.

The article, by Sanford S. Parker and Lawrence A. Mayer in the June issue, said the nation is "now entering an astonishing new phase of the great income revolution that has transformed U. S. society and the U. S. market—in the last few decades."

Perhaps 25 million adult Americans will be living without working due to retirement incomes, "substantial enough so that Americans will be largely free of the old fear of destitution in their late years."

Families now in the lower income brackets will be moving up the economic ladder in such fashion that the upper income brackets will embrace nearly half of the people in the United States.

Mrs. L. B. Cain Accepts Social Post In N. Y.

Sat. 9-12-59.

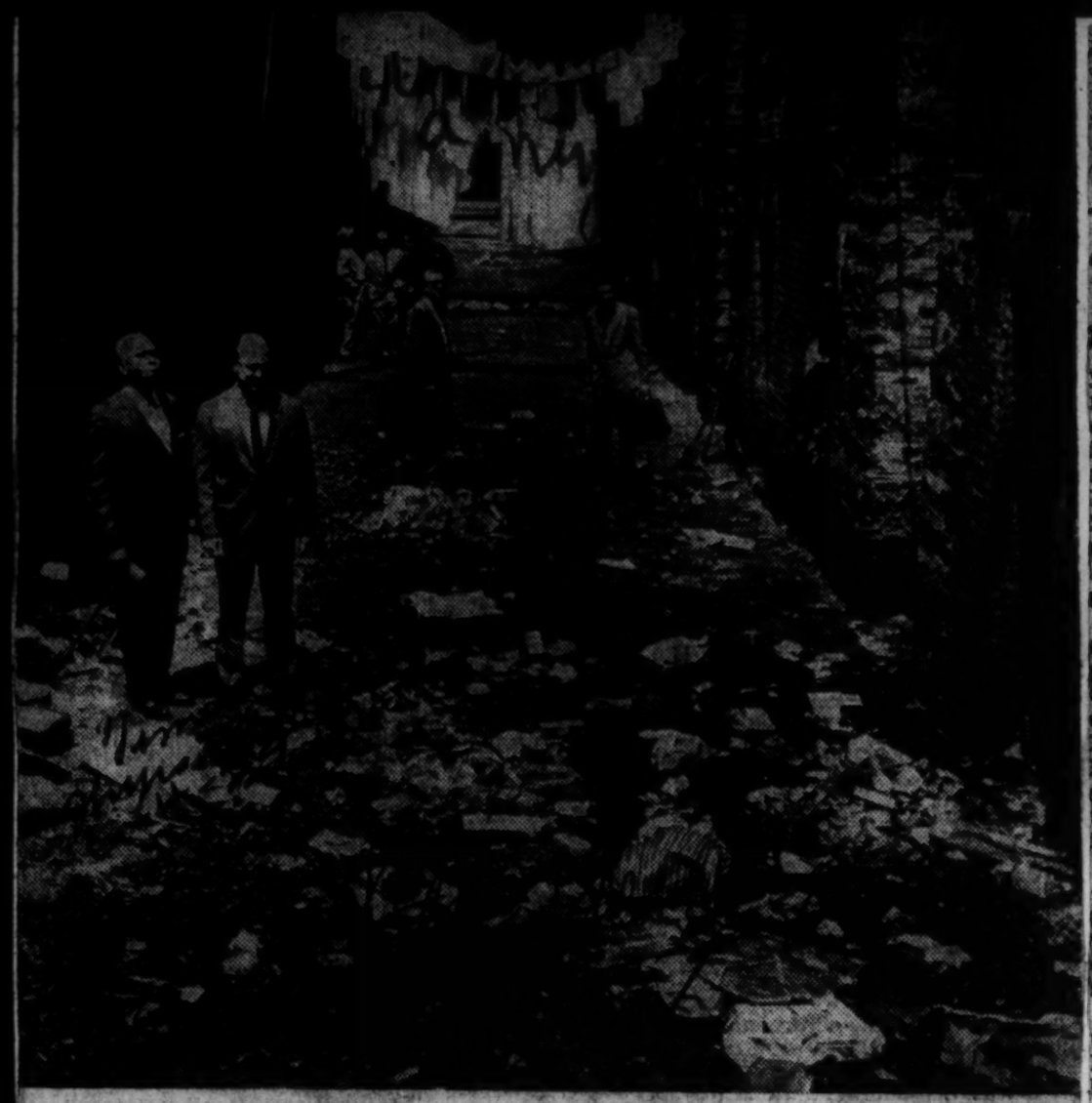
The resignation of Mrs. Leona B. Cain, 3420 Cottage Grove ave., as casework director of the Child and Family Service, 1438 E. 57th st., has been announced by Elwin A. Miller, executive director.

Mrs. Cain, he advised, has accepted a position as consultant to the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc., New York City.

In her letter of resignation which is effective October 1, Mrs. Cain advised that her new position will offer her the opportunity to contribute to the field of social welfare on a much broader scale than could be done in any one agency.

"It is my sincere hope," she added, "that the high stadards of service and performance of the Child and Family Services will continue to be maintained." The Child and Family Services is one of the oldest welfare agencies in the middle west and has been serving the Chicago aera for 101 years.

According to Miller, the position has not been filled, and qualified applicants who have had at least five years of supervision experience in the family and children's fields will be considered.



The New York Times

'A DISEASE CALLED SLUMITIS,' is what Deputy Building Commissioner Harold Birns (second from left) called the conditions he and Hulan E. Jack (left), Manhattan Borough President, found in apartment house at 120-26 West 116th Street. The two officials inspected several run-down tenements yesterday on 116th and 117th Streets.

Tour of Harlem Slums Shocks Jack and Officials Into a 'War'

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack and other city officials inspected several run-down tenements in Harlem yesterday and were appalled at what they found.

Mr. Jack said afterward that he was "declaring war on all slums in the borough." He called for a "top-to-bottom investigation" of the first building he had visited.

Deputy Buildings Commissioner Harold Birns, who accompanied Mr. Jack, promised to send inspectors today from his department to the building at 120-126 West 116th Street.

Mr. Birns said he, too, was appalled at conditions in the building, a six-story one occupied by thirty-eight families.

"We just don't have enough inspectors," Mr. Birns declared. "We have only 300 in the field to check on 150,000 multiple dwellings—that means 1,800,000 apartments. So the inspectors go out only when tenants complain."

Accompanied by representatives of the Departments of Health and of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Mr. Birns and Mr. Jack toured the building's rear yard and basement, which they found littered with garbage and other refuse. They also found a homeless man drunk and asleep on a mattress in the basement, surrounded by empty wine bottles and beer cans. Two policemen awakened the man and hustled him out of the building.

He also noted that the superintendent's ground-floor apartment was littered and untidy. He placed part of the blame for unsanitary conditions on superintendents and janitors who were poorly paid and did not know their jobs.

Mr. Jack said he wanted to have a meeting of landlords of slum buildings at which attempts would be made to encourage them to hire more competent superintendents.

The party visited several apartments in the building and listened to complaints from tenants. They also visited other tenements on 116th and 117th Streets, where they found similar conditions.

At the end of the tour, which lasted an hour and a half, Mr. Birns commented, "We have seen a disease called 'slumitis.'"

He promised that his department would "work hand in hand with the Borough President's office" to force landlords to correct poor conditions.

Powell Lists Demands in Slum Fight

Asks More City Jobs For Minority Groups

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell yesterday outlined a program for raising housing and health conditions in Harlem, and giving Negroes and Puerto Ricans more of a voice in city affairs. He told a rally of more than 2,000 well-wishers that there would be reprisals in the 1960 and 1961 elections if the program were not adopted.

The fifty-year-old politician-clergyman spoke from his pulpit in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., before departing to the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., where he will undergo surgery for a possibly malignant tumor on his esophagus tomorrow or Wednesday.

Medical Center Demand

The program he outlined and which he said "his team" would continue to fight for during his "six weeks or more" absence included:

1. Work for a promise that the proposed $28,000,000 Harlem Medical Center will be built before the Bellevue Medical Center is completed.

2. Construction of low-cost co-operative housing in Harlem under the state Mitchell-Lama housing act. He said there were eighteen such projects in the city, none of them for Negroes.

3. Appointment of Negroes and Puerto Ricans to the Mayor's Slum Clearance Committee and staff jobs in the slum clearance program.

For Relocation Center

4. Establishment of a central relocation bureau for slum clearance and the granting of priority to small business men in newly built projects. "We will refuse to move unless they give us at least the same kind of place or better quarters while the slum is being cleared," he said.

In a speech interrupted several times by applause, he called for unity among political leaders in Harlem and said that Lloyd Everett Dickens, "chairman of our team," would step down in favor of Hulan Jack, Manhattan Borough President, if he and Tony Mendez, the only Puerto Rican political district leader in Harlem, would join the group.

After the meeting, Mr. Dickens said he had conferred with Mr. Jack on the proposal and that "talks are continuing."

Two Committees Formed

Rep. Powell also told his audience that a committee of lawyers, architects and engineers had been formed that would present all housing violations to the city and that an Econmic Development Committee for Harlem had been formed under Mr. Dickens and Mark T. Southall, another Harlem political leader, to determine if there is money enough in Harlem for it to sponsor its own "middle income housing projects" and find Negro and Puerto Rican contractors and sub-contractors to build them.

Rep. Powell spoke after two choirs sang a hymn titled "Ain't Got Time to Die," which, he said, he had requested.

POLICY ON INTEGRATION HOUSING IS DESCRIBED

NEW YORK—A policy of site selection to advance integration in public housing was described Monday by [illegible] Reid, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, in testimony before the President's Commission on Civil Rights, at the hearings being held in this city by the Commission at the Hotel Commodore. Mr. Reid summarized the various steps which have been taken by the recently reorganized Housing Authority to advance intergroup relations.

"It is important that housing be placed in areas which are conducive to integration," Mr. Reid stated. "It is our feeling that [illegible] sites, away from minority and ethnic concentrations, offer the best possible opportunity for integration. Sites in fringe and peripheral areas also lend themselves to this purpose."

While discussing the plans to make extensive use of vacant sites and those slum sites in neighborhoods of mixed population, Mr. Reid gave assurance that slum clearance in Harlem and similar areas would not be abandoned altogether. "The housing in congested and slum areas with high minority concentration," he said, "has deteriorated to such an extent that it will not be ignored, nor will such areas be excluded from our program."

Mr. Reid said that in the choice of sites the Housing Authority was endeavoring to ascertain through studies of the surrounding area those aspects relating to community facilities, educational institutions and income levels of the residents of the area which would indicate that a successful integrated development could be accomplished. He also emphasized the agency's intentions of building smaller projects in the future because they will better lend themselves to becoming a part of the surrounding community."

Mr. Reid also discussed the community relations and in-service training programs being developed by the Authority's Race Relations Consultant. Describing the community relations program of working through established organizations as a means of communication between the community and the Authority, Mr. Reid expressed the hope that a high degree of community acceptance for integrated housing development would result. He also announced a beefed-up program of training in human relations for the staff of the agency.

Advocating support of Mayor Wagner's proposal for expanded Federal aid in housing, and greater flexibility in setting income limits to aid integration programs, Mr. Reid stated that "study of the Authority's record will show that integrated housing is both feasible and practical."

Jim Crow Housing IS lambasted

NEW YORK — Speaking before the Civil Rights Commission on Tuesday afternoon, Edward S. Lewis rapped "the impact of segregated and inferior housing on the entire community."

The executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York declared that "segregated housing and substandard conditions are interrelated."

The first breeds interracial tensions and imbeds discriminatory attitudes and patterns in all aspects of community life, he charged, adding the latter intensifies existing problems in the area of interracial understanding and harmony.

EXPLAINING, HE said the supreme court clearly stated in its historic decision on school segregation May 17, 1954 that "to separate them (colored children) from others of similar age and qualification solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

"If this is true in regard to education, then how much more true is it in terms of all the hours outside the classrooms when our children live, play and worship in neighborhoods isolated from the rest of the community?

"They have no sense of belonging and they learn to feel rejected, unwanted and inferior.

"Small wonder that deep feelings of frustration develop in our children that affect their ambitions as well as their feelings toward the school and the community," declared Mr. Lewis.

• • •

THE EMOTIONAL development of white children, he said, is also distorted by the disparities they see in the living conditions and status accorded in our society to colored people.

"Conditioned reactions are learned in childhood that remain to affect the attitudes and relationships of adulthood.

"Lack of familiarity breeds contempt, and we cannot expect interracial understanding to develop easily when, during their entire lives, non-whites are separated from whites by high walls of segregation."

• • •

DISCRIMINATION IN renting policies is also largely responsible for the great drain on community resources and the waste of human potential represented by slums, declares the Urban League official.

Race as such is not always the principal ingredient of slums, he noted citing Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati as examples.

The most substandard housing and congested in the cities, he pointed out, are occupied by newcomers of Anglo-Saxon stock from the Mid-South. This phenomenon stems from post-war in-migrations.

In NYC, and in other cities that have experienced large influxes of colored, Puerto Ricans or Mexicans, the growth of slums, are accelerated by the fact that discrimination bars these groups from large portions of the existing low-rent housing market, he concluded.

HARLEM PROJECT TO BE 'CIVIC UNIT'

Authority's Proposal Calls for Apartments for Aged, Health Station, Stores

'56 PLAN REINSTATED

Critics Earlier Called Such Housing an Aid to Area's Racial Segregation

BY WAYNE PHILLIPS

The New York City Housing Authority yesterday announced plans for a Harlem housing project that would embrace what the Authority described as a complete civic unit.

The project, to be called Alexander Hamilton Houses, is to be built between West 141st and West 144th Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The state-aided development was first proposed in 1956. It was strenuously opposed because it would displace more than 2,000 families and would provide housing for only 1,217.

It was also argued that the concentration of such housing projects in Harlem was continuing and solidifying racial segregation in the area.

The plans filed by the Housing Authority with the Department of Buildings call for five twenty-one-story residential buildings. Of the 1,217 apartments, 422 would be designed for elderly persons.

Playgrounds Planned

The plans also call for a community center, a children's center, a baby health station, a community laundry, retail stores, a large playground and smaller play areas.

Two churches and a firehouse now on the site will remain. The Housing Authority plans to sell adjoining plots to the churches for their expansion.

The churches are the St. Charles Borromeo Roman Catholic Church on the north side of West 141st Street and the Mount Calvary Baptist Church on West Forty-second Street.

Public School 194 is on a site adjoining the project.

Construction is expected to begin about October, 1960. The total cost has been estimated at $23,320,000. Rents are not yet fixed but in similar projects are $16 a month for each room.

MORE WHITES URGED IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Some white families who are eligible for public housing do not apply because they have the mistaken idea that it is only for minority groups, a city consultant said yesterday.

The speaker, Madison S. Jones, is a consultant on intergroup relations for the City Housing Authority.

To counteract the mistaken impression, the authority is making a special effort to inform white families and solicit their applications, Mr. Jones told the Women's City Club. He spoke at a luncheon meeting at 277 Park Avenue.

In an area recently cleared for luxury housing in Manhattan, sixteen families eligible for three-bedroom apartments in public housing declined to apply, Mr. Jones said.

"They had eviction papers in their hands, but not one would take public housing," Mr. Jones said.

Regardless of the desire for ideally balanced housing, he added, authorities, for the time being, will have to "abide with certain areas being racially segregated and concentrate all effort on an integration program in locations where it can be realistically achieved."

Sterilizing Bill Sets Off Racial Row

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP)—Religion, sex and medicine mixed in an unusual hearing today on a North Carolina bill to use sterilization as a means of curbing illegitimate births.

A racial overtone was added by Rep. Wilbur Jolly of Franklin, who argued with Rep. Rachel Davis of Lenoir, a physician, in opposing the measure.

Shaking a finger at a group of Negroes at a hearing on the measure, Jolly declared, "One of every four of your race born in North Carolina is illegitimate. You ought to be concerned about it."

PROTEST SHUNTED ASIDE

Four Negroes rose to protest, but Sen. J. Carlyle Rutledge of Cabarrus, presiding as chairman of the Senate Health committee, ruled they could not be recognized. Rutledge said the hearing was running overtime and that discussion would have to be limited to House and Senate committee members.

Jolly defended his bill against charges it would amount to punishment. He asserted the legislation "shows compassion for the persons who are unable to control their sexual desires."

On his motion, the bill was sent to a joint committee of the House and Senate health committees for further study.

The bill would give the state eugenics board authority to classify as "grossly sexually delinquent" a woman who gave birth twice out of wedlock, and order her sterilized. The woman would have the right to appeal to superior court for a jury trial. The measure would set up steps to attempt to rehabilitate the mother of one or more illegitimate children.

CAN'T BE VETOED

If the bill passes the legislature it becomes law since North Carolina's governor has no veto power.

Doctors and county officials supported the proposal, pointing to the burden of illegitimate children on public welfare rolls.

A long parade of opponents, most of them speaking as private citizens, attacked the bill as contrary to religious teaching, as likely costly and unwieldy, and as cruel and unusual punishment for immoral behaviour.

Dr. B. B. Blackmon of Buie's Creek, a doctor supporting the bill, unrolled a brightly colored chart of the female sex organs to show how the operation would be performed.

"If a woman could prove she was no longer sexually delinquent, another operation could fix it so she could have children," Dr. Blackmon said.

Dr. Claude Nichols of Duke University questioned whether this could be done in a high percentage of cases.

STERILIZATION URGED TO CUT ILLEGITIMACY

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1 (AP)—A bill that would permit sterilization as a means of curbing illegitimate births was debated at a legislative public hearing today.

The bill would give the State Eugenics Board authority to classify as "grossly sexually delinquent" woman who gave birth twice out of wedlock and to order her sterilized. The woman would have the right to appeal to the Superior Court for a jury trial. The measure would set up steps to attempt to rehabilitate the mother of one or more illegitimate children.

If the bill passed the legislature, it would become law since Gov. Luther H. Hodges has no veto power.

Doctors and county officials supported the proposal, pointing to the burden of illegitimate children on public welfare rolls.

Opponents, most of them speaking as private citizens, attacked the bill as contrary to religious teaching, costly, unwieldy, and as cruel and unusual punishment for immoral behaviour.

Bill to Punish Unwed Mothers Passes Senate

Legislation making it a crime to mother more than one illegitimate child passed the Senate yesterday.

On the same day, a social service study committee issued a report on "The Problem of Births Out of Wedlock."

The conclusion of the report: "there is no reason to believe that punitive measures will serve to reduce this problem."

The bill which passed the Senate was introduced by Sen. Lunsford Crew of Halifax County. Only a scattering of "noes" were heard. The bill had provoked long debate on Tuesday when it passed second reading.

In that debate, Crew said his bill would act as a "deterrent" to "lax morals" which he said could "destroy America."

He cited statistics on illegitimacy in North Carolina, showing that 23 per cent of Negro births in 1957 were illegitimate.

One of Several.

His measure is one of several which legislators have aimed at the so-called problem of illegitimate children on public welfare rolls.

The report issued yesterday came from a committee of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service .

In a brief discussion of the Crew bill, Sen. Pat Cooke told senators the study report should be looked into. "From it we might come up with a solution," he said.

The committee spent 18 months gathering statistics and exploring the problem.

It concluded that "there is sufficient information . . . to show that no single solution to this highly involved problem exists. Just as there are many causes . . . so there must be many different kinds of action to alleviate it."

Punitive Acts Rejected.

But the report rejects "punitive" law-making.

It advocates new and strengthened approaches by church, school, and welfare agencies, with primary emphasis on education.

The report says that three-fourths of all unwed mothers in 1957 were in the 15-24 year age group, and that "it is common knowledge that a distressingly large number of upper grade and high school girls become pregnant each year."

It urges increased attention in schools to illegitimacy among students and "planned programs . . . to give help to . . . these young people . . . and their families."

Most legislators who have advocated punitive action say they are aiming at women who "spawn children" who must be supported by public welfare.

But the report repeats statistics which show that 13,000 of 145,000 illegitimate children in the State are receiving welfare grants.

The report charges that North Carolina laws on sexual morality have become ineffective. The law against fornication and adultery "has been interpreted so broadly that enforcement is impossible." The bastardy laws present "serious difficulties" of enforcement because "many fathers . . . just disappear."

The report concludes in a discussion of punitive action that "there must be a realization that we are dealing primarily with a social problem and not a legal one."

Many legislators favoring measures such as the Crew bill have cited statistics on the illegitimacy rate among the Negro population. Crew's county of Halifax has one of the State's largest Negro populations.

But the report of the Social Service Conference intimates that Negro families care for illegitimates within family groups more than whites. "Over 40 per cent of white children born out of wedlock are legitimated through adoption, less than two per cent of Negro illegitimate children are legally adopted," the report says.

Other statistics and conclusions in the report:

—Illegitimacy is closely related to age and is particularly a problem among teenagers and younger women. By far the highest illegitimacy rates among white births are found in the mountain counties. Three large areas of relatively high rates for non-whites are a belt of counties running from east to west through the center of the coastal plain, a group of counties in the southwestern section of the Piedmont, and a group of counties across the southern end of the Piedmont."

— Approximately 145,000 children under 18 years of age in North Carolina were born out of wedlock. About 28,000 of these are white, 115,000 Negro, and 2,000 Indian children.

—In 1957 there were 1,597 white births, or 2.1 per cent that were illegitimate, while 8,701, or 23.0 per cent of the non-white were recorded as illegitimate.

—In January, 1959, there were about 900 children born out of wedlock in institutions in the State, about 600 in foster boarding homes, some 12,000 in adoptive homes, and about 131,500 in the homes of parents or relatives.

—Among white children in the State who were born out of wedlock, the survey showed that 9.3 per cent received aid to dependent children, while among non-white children born out of wedlock, 8.8 per cent received this aid. Among non-whites, where 81 per cent of all illegitimate children are to be found, the recipient rate is almost as high for children born in wedlock as for those born out of wedlock.

—Costs to the State of services being provided for illegitimate children: Public education—$12,185,000; aid to dependent children—$304,200; schools for the mentally retarded—$455,700; other institutions — $450,000; schools for delinquent children—$135,000; and foster boarding homes—$109,000.

The group which studied the problem and issued the report was divided into a technical subcommittee headed by Mrs. Micou Browne of Raleigh and an advisory committee headed by Dr. Guy B. Phillips, professor of education at the University of North Carolina.

The advisory committee included two legislators — Reps. John Umstead of Orange and Rachel Davis of Lenoir.

Dr. Davis is a Kinston obstetrician who co-sponsored the controversial sterilization bill, which has since been called off in favor of a measure to require district Superior Court solicitors to investigate illegitimate births.

Illegitimacy Charge Angers N. C. Negroes

RALEIGH (AP) — A House-Senate subcommittee's charge of [illegible] Wednesday after a public hearing which found agreement only on the fact that illegitimate births are a social problem.

Sen. [illegible] Jelly of Franklin, [illegible] as a solution [illegible] Negro members of the audience with a reference to illegitimacy among their race.

"One out of every four of your race born in North Carolina is illegitimate," the senator asserted, shaking a finger at a group of Negroes. "You ought to be concerned about it."

Sen. J. Carlyle Rutledge of Cabarrus, presiding as chairman of the Senate Health Committee, firmly ruled out speeches of protest from four Negroes who jumped to their feet. Rutledge pointed out the hearing portion of the meeting had expired and said only members of the Senate and House Health Committees could be given the floor.

NEGRO CHILD PLAN HIT

The New York Times

Ruling Bans Subsidies to 3 Homes in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa. (RNS)—A home for Negro children in Pittsburgh, and at least two other children's homes in the state, will be affected by a Justice Department ruling barring state subsidies because of discrimination.

Institutions which, either by charter or practice, discriminate against persons because of race, creed or color, cannot receive state aid, the legal ruling held.

Attorney General Anne X. Alpern said the disbursement of public funds to institutions founded upon or engaging in discriminatory practices is prohibited by the United States Constitution.

In addition to the Termon Avenue Home for Children in Pittsburgh, the Auditor General's Department said the Children's Home of York and the Northern Home for Children, Philadelphia, were involved in the decision.

Sees Good Effects From R. I. Housing Battle

Call Kansas City Mo.
U.S-29-59
P. 4

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — (ANP) — Alex Miller, national director of community services, Anti-Defamation league, declared that the fair housing bill controversy has had some salutary effect, in spite of the strong opposition to its passage.

"For the first time," he said, "a great many people in Rhode Island began to understand what the whole racial controversy in this country is and what it means. Rhode Islanders had to start thinking about what democracy really means, what equal treatment means. In the long run, this is worth all the antagonisms."

Miller expressed the belief that eventually Rhode Island would pass a bill which would outlaw discrimination in private housing on the basis of race, religion, creed, or national origin.

"We've been conditioned," he stated, "to judge people for years by their religion or their skin pigmentation and it will take many, many years to have most people judged as individuals."

The Anti-Defamation league official called attention to the need for elimination of barriers separating people of certain races or religions from jobs and housing to which they would be normally entitled as individuals.

Miller specified New York City, Detroit, Chicago and Los Angeles as certain northern cities where the racial issue was "dangerously explosive" in view of the housing barriers for large Negro populations.

"Every fall, when school opens in the South," he advised, "we should expect to see big headlines.

"The hard core states in the Deep South will use every legal means to avoid integration. They will then try to arouse public opinion against it. When that fails they will use intimidation and possibly violence."

Hordes Of Unknown Friends

Negro Families Left Homeless By Fires Helped By Many Here

By OTIS PERKINS
News and Courier Staff Writer

Charleston Negro families left homeless by fire now know they have many friends indeed.

Scores of these families — many of them in poor circumstances to begin with — were in need of everything.

Hordes of unknown friends came to their aid after the Salvation Army appealed for donations of clothing and furniture. That was last week. Today Salvation Army helpers are still sorting clothes and furniture.

"In my five and a half years in Charleston, I've never seen anything like it," said Capt. David Holz, officer in charge of the Salvation Army here. "It is most gratifying."

The appeal went out after a series of fires which left about 40 persons without home furnishings and with only the clothes they wore at the time of the blaze.

KEPT BUSY

Capt. Holz said two people were kept busy for two days accepting calls from persons wanting to help. Negro families also responded to the public appeal. About a score of them sent in used clothing and furniture.

White residents responded in various ways. Several church and civic organizations organized drives. Some individuals made house-to-house calls in their neighborhoods collecting needed items. Others called. It appeared that persons by the hundreds had things they wished to give. Capt. Holz estimated 200 telephone calls came in.

The Salvation Army truck started picking up the material, with two men on the truck and two others storing the items in the Salvation Army Warehouse, 315 King St.

STORAGE NEEDED

On the second day, a second truck was rented and all four men began collecting. The Salvation Army was also donated the use of a building across King Street for storage purposes. Sorting continues there.

Most of the clothes were for adults. There seems to be a surplus of those now. But the greatest need is for children's clothes. Capt. Holz said there is standing need for those.

Some people even sent in cash donations. That permitted the Salvation Army to get some families under shelter again by giving them rent money at new locations.

Most of the furniture consisted of bedding, blankets, quilts and other essentials such as chairs and tables. Few stoves were offered.

But Capt. Holz says that some of the families are outfitted both at home and with clothing better than they were before the fires.

GOOD CONDITION

Most of the items donated were in good condition requiring no repairs, Capt. Holz said. The Salvation Army has no facilities or workers to make clothing or furniture repairs. Some churches and other organizations make such repairs before turning in their goods.

Not all burned - out families have asked the Salvation Army for help.

"We don't chase them down," Capt. Holz said. He added that the Salvation Army doesn't have the personnel to seek out needy families. Those who apply are given aid, however.

The Salvation Army has a regular roll of needy families who are helped periodically. About 75 per cent of these are Negro families. Charleston, Capt. Holsz said, has a small number of white underprivileged families. The city population, he said, is about 60 per cent Negro.

Heating continues to be a problem for the burned-out families—a problem which causes their home fires in most cases. Capt. Holz says the Salvation Army has about 20 oil heaters — the kind which are connected to outside tanks and have flue exhausts.

But these go unclaimed. "We can't get rid of them," Capt. Holz commented.

But the Negro families can't use these because they can't afford to have them installed. If they could they don't have the money to buy 55 gallons—not even 20 gallons—of oil at a time.

Capt. Holz said, however, there is a long waiting list for any portable—wick type—oil heaters the Salvation Army can get.

"They go like hot cakes."

IRONIC TURN

There's a point of irony here. The Fire Department has blamed portable oil heaters for fires which have cost nine lives so far this year. A move is on to curb their use.

Capt. Holz said the Salvation Army of late has been checking what few heaters were turned in before letting them go to a family.

Even at that the portable heater could bring the recipient back—not just for a heater but an entire outfit of clothes and furnishings.

(Staff Photo.)
SALVATION ARMY AIDS FIRE VICTIM
Mrs. Frank Gordon And Chris Waites

Negro Clergy's Clean-Up Campaign To Promote Better Citizenship

Negro clergymen of Charleston are organizing a series of projects designed to promote better citizenship. It is a purpose that deserves applause and support of the entire community.

The News and Courier notes with approval that the first of the projects is a "Clean Your Premises Campaign." We shall watch with warm interest the progress of this effort.

While many slums require more than a clean-up, some of the evil housing conditions could be eliminated by regular use of brooms, mops and disposal of trash. Tenants as well as landlords have an obligation toward property. In seeking the help of civic, fraternal and school groups, the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance has made a good start in the right direction.

Another promising project undertaken by and for the colored people themselves was proposed in an address sponsored last Sunday by the Cannon Street YMCA. This organization brought Mrs. Eunice W. Cook from Pittsburgh to explain operations there with juvenile problems of the Friendly Service Bureau. The agency was founded in 1939 to combat delinquency and gang warfare in a slum area largely populated by Negroes. Mrs. Cook reported on methods that might be adapted to Charleston's needs. News of local crimes, notably the midtown bank robbery in which five Negroes, two of them 17 years of age, have been arrested points up the timeliness of Mrs. Cook's remarks.

We already have endorsed editorially the group of Negro citizens who organized this meeting to combat crime. We heartily repeat this endorsement along with praise for the preachers and others who are undertaking a clean-up campaign as part of a Better Citizenship program.

Clapboard Casbahs

Charleston's Shanty Slums Hideouts For Criminals

Last week an automobile carrying on Rutledge avenue into a [illegible] alley and screeched to a halt [illegible] beyond the high back fences of the well-kept houses fronting on the avenue.

Five Negro men — participants in the robbery of a mid-town Charleston bank — sprinted further into the alley, between shabby, unpainted clapboard shanties, and disappeared.

The clapboard casbah swallowed them up almost as completely as in native quarters of North African cities.

A bus driver followed the robbers from the bank. His tip and information given police by a teen-ager who recognized one of the robbers eventually "broke" the case. Without the two fortuitous happenings, it is doubtful that the robbers would have been brought to justice so soon, if at all.

For—once inside one of Charleston's shanty-studded casbahs—a Negro may hide out until his crime is forgotten or until authorities tire of the hunt. Local police must rely heavily on "stool pigeons" for information leading to arrests in these slums.

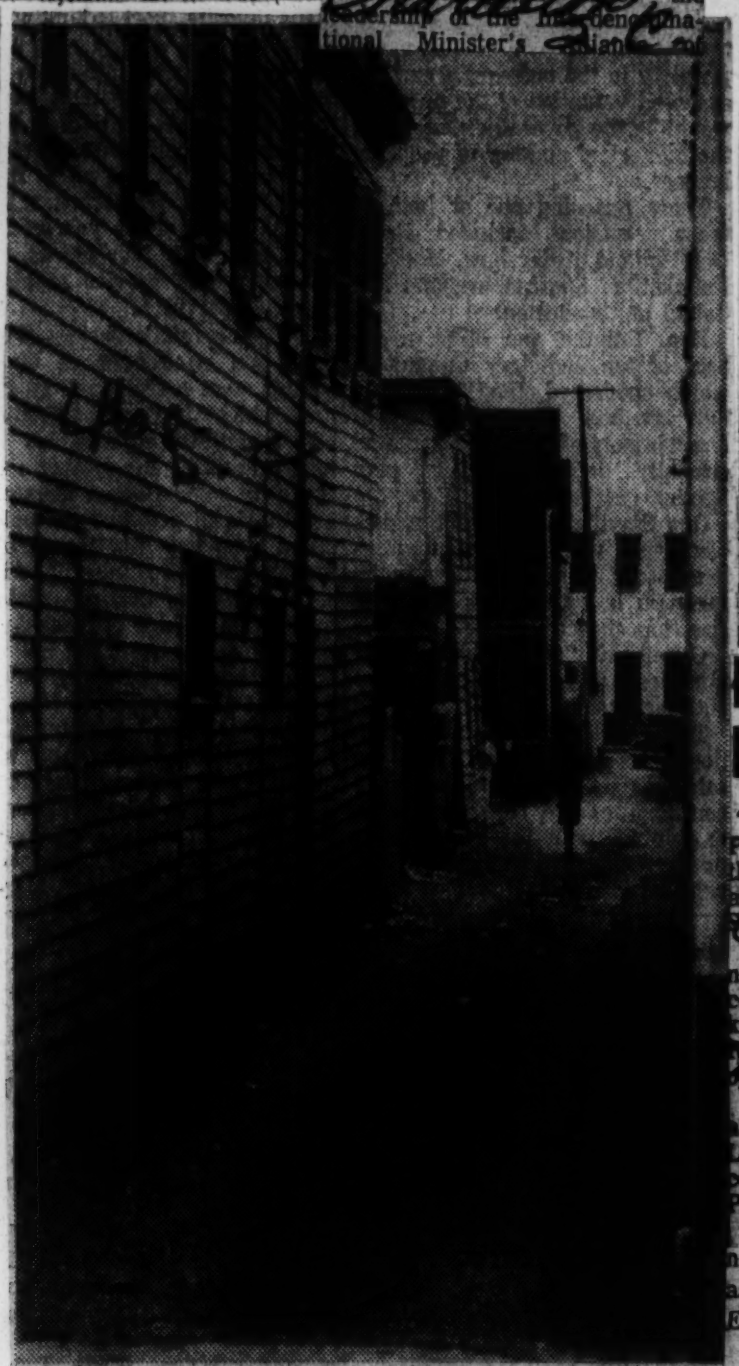
Here—within yards of business streets or well-kept residential streets — exists a veritable jungle of these shanties. The tourist passing through Charleston on Spring or Cannon Streets, drives within the length of many of some of the city's worst slum areas. Across the mid-section of Charleston — roughly from Wentworth Street on the south and nearly to the city limits — these slum spots exist.

Many believe that they are the breeding spots of much of Charleston's crime. Charleston City Police records show a preponderance of arrests of persons from these slum areas.

A typical area—the one chosen by the fleeing bank robbers — consists of narrow alley-ways (many too narrow for auto traffic), flanked by unpainted clapboard houses and shacks. Most of these sit on piers about 18 inches off the ground, their "crawl spaces" offering excellent hiding places for rats, cur dogs, children and (at times) fugitives from justice.

A visit to them reveals either complete lack of garbage pails or use of makeshifts such as lard cans and open buckets. In many cases fire safety and sanitation regulations are obviously being violated. Piles of rubbish on vacant "lots" and in the narrow alleys would seem to indicate a lack of trash collection in the area.

Most of the houses are heated by portable kerosene stoves or "trash burners," both of which have been credited with being major causes of fatal fires here.



ALLEY LEADS INTO CHARLESTON SLUM
Shanty Residents Live In A World Apart

Negro Leaders' Campaign For Cleanup Postponed

The Negro civic leaders' spring cleanup campaign under the leadership of the Interdenominational Minister's Alliance of Charleston and vicinity, which was to begin April 20, has been postponed to May 3-10, the Rev. B. J. Glover, president of the alliance, announced last night.

Rev. Glover said he had attended a meeting of the Greater Chamber of Commerce during a discussion of the chamber's annual "spring cleaning" preparations. He said that it was decided at the meeting that a joint campaign would be more beneficial and that he had agreed to merge his organization's plans with those of the chamber. The chamber's annual clean-up and paint-up campaign is scheduled to begin May 3.

He said that at a meeting last night with Negro civic leaders plans were made for more than a surface cleanup in the Negro districts. He stated that a thorough study of the existing conditions and needed solutions will go hand-in-hand with the campaign.

Plans Drawn For Rest Home For Negroes At Summerville

SUMMERVILLE (Special) — Plans have been announced for the establishment of a home for aged Negro men and women at Summerville.

Mayor L. Hayden Doty has been named head of a fund-raising committee for the home, to be known as the Dorchester County Rest Home. It is expected to be operated on a countywide basis.

Heading the committee to select a site will be the Rev. J. V. Livingston. They and other officers were named at a meeting in Pengelly Chapel this week.

The Rev. Eugene J. West was named co-chairman, Tom Smith assistant treasurer, and Mrs. J. E. Kearney assistant secretary.

At a previous meeting the Rev. S. K. Rembert was named treasurer.

Funds are being solicited through churches, civic and fraternal organizations as well as individuals of both races. Checks should be mailed to P. O. Box 911, Summerville, and made payable to the Dorchester County Rest Home.

Reports will be made at a meeting Feb. 16 at the chapel.

South's Industries Expect Good Year

ATLANTA, Jan. 3 (UPI) — The South's most important manufacturing and distribution industries can expect a good year in 1959, according to an industrial forecast by the U. S. Commerce Department.

The survey, released by the department's regional field office Saturday, included these predictions:

Newsprint—publishing increase in advertising linage, use of color, and circulation.

Rubber—record year, sales up.

Chemicals—revival of 1958 drop in advertising [illegible] profits gained.

Lumber—modest increase in production and sales, with industry sensitive to home-building credit conditions.

Paper and board—production in step with consumption, up about 5 per cent, and following general upturn in business.

Woolen and worsted manufacturing—modest rise from 1958.

Household furniture—downward trend, already leveled off, may reverse. "Outlook . . . warrants considerable optimism."

Construction machinery and equipment — huge 1957 inventory carryover being reduced and production decline leveling. Gradual pickup should make 1959 a fair production year.

Farm machinery and equipment —"sales climate. . . only moderately attractive," with replacement requirements possibly offsetting expected 5 to 10 per cent drop in farm incomes.

Aluminum—shipments expected to be up about 20 per cent, "and possibly more."

Food and beverage—"outlook. . . appears good." Jewelry—"should do well."

Iron and steel—"a marked increase from 1958 levels of production and shipment, assuming no major strikes occur".

South's Rapid Growth Has Shortage Of Labor Troubles

ATLANTA (AP) — The South, long the nation's No. 1 economic problem child, has been experiencing rapid growth in recent years but has managed so far to escape the widespread labor troubles usually associated with highly industrialized areas.

Strikes and other labor troubles have been scattered and usually of brief duration in the manufacturing plants although there have been — and are — notable exceptions.

There were a total of 528 work stoppages, or strikes, in the southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia during 1958. That compares with 488 10 years ago. Last year, New York and Pennsylvania alone had 867 strikes.

The great majority of southern industrial workers and an even greater percentage of those in the service field are non union.

For example, only 8.3 per cent of North Carolina's nonagricultural workers are unionized. Alabama, with its coal mines and steel mills, has the greatest percentage of union employes in the region—24.9 per cent. This compares with a national high of 53.3 in Washington, 44.1 in West Virginia, 43.3 in Michigan and 39.9 in Pennsylvania.

STILL FARM AREA

While the South has made great strides in obtaining new industries, sometimes taking them away from old, established manufacturing regions of the north, it remains primarily a farming area.

But mechanization and a shift from traditional row - crop farming have released a large number of workers for industry. In years past this has been referred to as "cheap labor." But the advent of the $1 minimum wage and competition for workers has changed this picture, even though many of these former farm laborers maintain an inherent dislike for unions.

Why then, if wages are constantly drawing closer together between the North and South, are manufacturers still putting new plants or moving old ones into the South?

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina says it's due to a "favorable business climate. . . the right-to-work law, the good tax structure, the stable state government, the spirit of the day's work for a day's pay, the healthful working conditions."

Not all of the industrial growth in the South can be attributed to transfers. According to the Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. in Washington, D.C., the South will get approximately 60 per cent of new chemical plant construction during 1958-60.

GOOD SUPPLIES

Magnets for this type of expansion are abundant electric power and water supply, good land sites, labor supply and reasonable taxes.

According to Gov. Hollings, the South has all this and the 'plus factor' of offering manufacturers the opportunity to locate "in an area free from all the disconcerting influences rampant in so-called 'liberal' areas. People are not only coming here to prosper their industry but more particularly for our way of life."

The Southern "way of life" includes the controversial question of racial segregation. Wayne E. Glenn of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas AFL-CIO, summed up his outlook on this latter by pointing out that "labor activity is an economic issue . . . Segregation is mainly a social issue. Each state usually follows its own policy."

A dissenting voice was raised in Florida where union official Van Pittman said the segregation problem is "almost killing us." This situation undoubtedly hinders much of the union organizing activity in the smaller towns throughout the South but in the larger metropolitan areas many Negroes hold union offices.

But the fact remains that the South still is well down the scale on hourly wages. The average in the South is $1.65, in New England $1.84, in the Southwest $2.14, in the Midwest $2.18, in the Great Lakes region $2.34 and in the far West $2.45.

Giant Industrial Growth in South Is Emphasized

651 New Plants Are Established in 1959

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — With more than 1000 new plants locating in the South each year, Dixie is in the throes of a booming cycle of industrial growth with untold opportunities ahead, governors of the region were told Wednesday.

A total of 651 new plants were established the first half of 1959.

After hearing a detailed report on the "dynamic new forces at work" and the story of the tremendous increase in income and purchasing power the Southern governors elected J. Lindsay Almond, 61-year-old chief executive of Virginia, as their chairman for the coming year.

Gov. Almond, who is advocating that Virginia and her sister Southern states do their political fighting within the Democratic party, is on cordial relations with Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. However, the white-haired governor and the senator have had some disagreements over the question of school integration issues in Virginia. Almond, former attorney general of the Old Dominion, succeeds Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi.

ARKANSAS ACCEPTED

The conference at the closing session accepted the invitation of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas to hold the 1960 election year conference in his state. The autumn dates will be determined. The site probably will be Hot Springs.

A series of resolutions, including one authorizing a continuing study of the impact of foreign imports on national security and the domestic economy, were adopted. Gov. Price Daniel of Texas was chairman of the three-member committee the past year, and Gov. Almond is expected to reappoint him to the position.

The report on the imports situation presented to the 14 governors and Lt. Gov. Lether E. Frazar of Louisiana, who represented Gov. Earl K. Long, said imports of oil, steel, plywood, and other things were hurting the economy of this part of the country.

The governors passed a resolution to create a three-member committee charged with the responsibility of recommending standards for the Southern states relative to issuing of driver licenses, development of point systems for license control, methods of license revocation, administration of driver license programs, and a uniform plan of recognizing infractions in other states in connection with license revocations.

SUPPORT COUNCIL

The resolution placed the governors on record as giving vigorous support to the regional advisory council on nuclear energy until it can be surplanted by a compact agency. Another resolution urged the U. S. department of agriculture to include in its next fiscal year budget funds for mapping out a research program designed to curb the boll weevil which historically has done great damage to the Southern cotton belt for more than 50 years. [illegible] with federal law. Under the [illegible] must be matched in compliance with federal formulae. State plans [illegible] must be established in conformity with federal law. Under the another resolution called for the President of the United States and Congress to make every effort to see that the expanded highways program is kept on schedule in the years ahead.

Gov. Faubus, chairman, presented the report showing the South's industrial expansion despite assertedly increasing competition from other regions.

The Arkansas governor, who has had his share of school integration problems, sought to refute with some statistics published reports that new industries are not locating within his state.

GAIN IS NOTED

He told fellow governors that the prospects are that Arkansas this year will gather its greatest crop of industry of any year in its history.

Although there was a setback in the number of new plants in Arkansas in the 1958 recession year, he said Arkansas has gained 48,000 new jobs during the past year. At the same time, he said, there have been some jobs lost due to closure of Camp Chaffee, an Army installation, and the closure of the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs.

In presenting the report of the Southern Association of Science and Industry, Gov. Faubus said as is to be expected some parts of the South are developing more rapidly than others. The race for industrial expansion is a see-saw battle with one state jumping ahead one year and another making the greatest gain in a subsequent year. Faubus said that new resources are being tapped, new talents discovered, and new enterprises created.

QUESTION OF RESIDENCE

Gov. Almond presented a statement on residence requirements for public assistance. Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia presided over a round-table discussion on residence requirements for public assistance. It had been brought out at previous conferences that the question of residence as a qualification for public welfare assistance is of increasing concern among the states due to industrialization and greater movements of population from one state to another.

Gov. Almond explained that there are four public assistance programs prescribed and regulated by federal law. Federal funds

old age assistance, aid to blind, and to permanently and totally disabled programs, a state may not impose residence requirements which exclude anyone who has resided in the state during five of the nine years immediately preceding application for assistance.

"I am not an advocate of the welfare state," said Gov. Almond, "either at the state or at the federal levels, or a combination of the two. I do not believe that Uncle Sam should ever be permitted to sally forth as a glorified superintendent of public welfare, nor that the federal government was ever intended or designed to be rich enough for everybody to live on or strong enough for everybody to lean on. I therefore find myself in unalterable disagreement with those who would urge and advocate federal grants in aid to the states for general assistance and for other needy persons not now covered by grants in aid. We are already now so deeply enmeshed as to forbid extraction."

Are South's Traditions A Barrier To Industry?

WE HAVE OUR OWN WAY of doing things in Dixie. We approach our problems with a heritage of dealing with matters confronting us in ways fitting to our people.

We are both praised for our traditions and scorched just short of the stake for them. Yankees in numbers come south expecting to freeze into a nose-holding posture and wind up borrowing our traditions with zest.

We are a complexity. Somebody is always trying to explain us. We are repetitively told what we must do if we aren't going to be "left behind."

Traditions Aside, South's Industrialization Spurts

FRIDAY NIGHT in Jacksonville, Fla., a Vanderbilt economics professor told the Southern Economic Association (of which he is president) that the South is going too slowly, that it is saddled with a conflict between tradition and economic progress.

William H. Nicholls, head of the Economics Department at Vanderbilt, says:

Noneconomic factors are barriers to material progress here.

We are still poor today compared with the rest of the nation, and we are both traditional because we are poor and poor because we're traditional.

We haven't faced up to whether we want industrialization badly enough to give up old traditions. Politicians don't make it clear to us we have to make a choice.

We have been gradually choosing progress but our pace is too slow and will be if we cling to tradition.

It is unrealistic to say as "most lay writers" do that we can have our cake and have at least bread also. ". . . Social scientists can appropriately insist that the South cannot have it both ways . . . a choice (however painful and unpleasant it may be) between the values of agrarianism and industrialization must be made."

AND WHAT IS THERE harmful in the Southern "tradition?"

1. "The dominance of agrarian values." Capital goes too much to the fields instead of to business. Too many persons are in nonbusiness activity.

2. "The rigidity of the social structure." We are "subordinated" to the "rural middle class," which hasn't done as much for "democratization and economic development" as has that class elsewhere.

3. "The undemocratic political structure." The shift to urban areas hasn't been recognized through change in political control; in brief, laws are made by other than urbanites.

4. "Weakness of social responsibility." We even seem prepared to abolish schools without regard for schooling needs or effects on industrialization campaigns.

5. "Conformity of thought and behavior." An environment hostile to intellectualism drives talent to other regions; it threatens academic freedom; it causes us to fail to meet research and training needs for industrialization.

PROF. NICHOLLS says the race issue dominates. We should he says, "take a fresh, honest and hardheaded look at the race problem." Our "traditional race antagonism" is rooted in communitywide rural poverty. The key is in "industrial-urban" development by which such poverty can be largely eliminated. Urbanization allows more whites and Negroes to "escape" to an environment offering fewer obstacles to political participation and economic advancement.

Left alone, given true autonomy, Southern cities will "ameliorate" the race problem as rural areas cannot yet do. Citifying the South has already helped lift "the heavy hand of history from its tired old back," but "demagogues may yet have their day" in a new round.

We have a choice of facing the school issue as did North Carolina or as did Arkansas.

Political leadership for "democratizing" the South is coming too slowly. Solution may be in those who "presently occupy high social, economic and political positions."

The key is "sacrifice and obligation and a concern for the welfare of others."

PROF. NICHOLLS HAS merely restated an aloof academic approach to the region. He proffers no evidence that outside investment is frightened by the South. He equates urbanization with race solution in a fantastic manner which would surprise a Chicago or Detroit. He accepts at face value a thesis that the Southern approach is anathema to those who would help us build industry or is a barrier to our own efforts.

This total package reflects an economic theory unsupported by realistic, everyday fact. An example: It is to the small Southern community surrounded by a rural area that company after company so often goes to build a new plant.

Prof. Nicholls seems to envisage a Southern populace willing to keep schools open because, if they do not do so and accept integration, they will be deprived of possible pocket dollars. He makes no concession to the reality that history is not a heavy hand but a support; he assesses race as a sociological factor susceptible to ledger sheet balancing whereas the Southerner approaches race in terms of human, emotional problems growing out of individuals of one race standing face to face with those of another. This is a problem not uniquely Southern. It spans this nation and the oceans beyond.

WE REJECT THE THEORY that our Southern history, our tradition, our reluctance to yield to a theory of accepting forced racial integration makes outside industry turn away.

The North is more industrialized. But the more Negroes crowd Northern cities, the more the race problem there grows. More urbanization, more industrialization, are the South's certain ends. But to view any slowness of such transfor-

ation or its achievement as either cause f or solution to our problems is naive n the extreme.

First-Class Housing Top Problem For Tenn. Negroes

Difficulty in obtaining new and first-class housing is a problem [illegible] universal in Tennessee. Unavailability of sites, difficulty in securing financing and an increasing reluctance on the part of whites to buy housing abandoned by whites are among the most important factors.

A Negro can't purchase a lot in any settlement of his choice and build. The area is to be designated for colored. Because of the flight of whites to suburbs, very few sites are ever made available for Negro communities.

Shelby County, near Memphis has one, Walker subdivision, named after the late Dr. J. E. Walker, founder of the Universal Life Insurance company and the Tri-State Bank now run by his son, Dr. J. E. Walker.

LACKS ANNEXATION

Consisting of about 500 modern homes, bungalow and ranch style, it is seeking annexation to the city.

More and more Negroes with down payment are passing up new homes abandoned by whites fleeing to the suburbs. Often out of desperation and lack of anywhere else to buy, they purchase them. But whenever the opportunity presents itself, they prefer to buy new housing.

A realtor told me that whites often strip houses of all their conveniences before moving out. Negroes have often discovered that houses abandoned by whites require a great financial outlay to make them the home of their dreams.

The big problem is financing. Negro banks, several insurance companies and a Mutual Federal Loan Association in the state operate.

In Knoxville the Negro home buyer has to depend upon whites for financing, and too often there's a "color" tax, the name Negroes give to the excessive rates required of them.

OTHER HANDICAPS

But in spite of these handicaps Negro private housing is improving. Lake View Gardens in Shelby county, near Memphis is another subdivision, offering a combination of new homes.

DR. J. E. WALKER

In Knoxville, where there is practically no new housing being built for Negroes and no Negro subdivision, they are beginning to buy property in the Morningside section once occupied by upper-middle class white families.

William Holt, who manages the city's three Negro public housing projects, estimates that about 25 per cent of the Negro families living in Knoxville own their own homes.

The industrial character of Memphis, the colleges and universities and allied services in Nashville, and Alcoa, TVA and nearby Oak Ridge at Knoxville are providing employment for most of the Negroes, though upgrading and skilled jobs are still being denied Negroes in most cases.

MOST RELIABLE

The Post Office and other federal agencies still offer the most reliable employment for a Negro with a minimum of a high school education.

McDanel of the Memphs Urban League, said he had noticed tightening up of the job market for Negro students and college graduates. A Negro unskilled laborer has little trouble getting a job, but whereas McDaniel used to be able to place 200 to 300 Negro college students in summer jobs, he can barely find 50 today.

And it's not because of a job shortage, he adds.

Illegitimate Births Climb Among Virginia Negroes

ROANOKE, Va., April 28 (AP)—Negro illegitimate births in Virginia have increased from 183 per 1000 live births in 1940 to 204 per 1000 in 1956, Raleigh C. Hodges, director of the Richmond Public Welfare Department, told a discussion group yesterday at the Virginia Conference of Social Work.

The rate of illegitimacy among whites remained stationary, he said. The rate was 8 per 1000 in 1940 and 9 per 1000 in 1956.

Hodges also noted that among whites of the same economic status as Negroes, the rate of illegitimacy was as high as that of Negroes.

Hodges is head of the Governor's commission to study problems relating to children born out of wedlock.

Citizen Testify Against Illegitimacy

RICHMOND, July 28 (AP).—About a dozen witnesses testified yesterday before a legislative study group concerned with the State's illegitimacy problem. Most of them urged education and training in birth control as the best approach to a solution.

Mrs. Walter F. Beverly of Richmond, who called herself an old school teacher and social worker, said sterilization was the answer. "The only way to improve children and society is through education and people," she said.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Robertson, superintendent of the Petersburg Welfare Department, asked for changes in the present law to permit illegitimate children to be placed in institutions or boarding homes. She also urged sterilization of unwed mothers who repeatedly have illegitimate children.

A statement from the Roanoke city manager and welfare director, Roy F. Ash, contained suggestions similar to thise of Mrs. Robertson. "I am convinced the program now being carried on through our welfare departments encourages illegitimacy," Mr. Ash's statement said.

Senator Blake T. Newton of Hague, chairman of the General Assembly Commission on Problems relating to Illegitimacy, said the group would meet several times before it draws up recommendations for the General Assembly. He said no other public hearings are planned.

Paternity Law Again Urged For Virginia

Group Says Draft Avoids Objections Assembly Raised

RICHMOND, Nov. 20 (AP).—A legislative study commission proposed today that Virginia enact legislation to require the father of an illegitimate child to contribute to its support and education.

Such a law is desirable, will be "very effective in some cases . . . and will serve as a deterrent in some situations," the commission said in a report to Gov. Almond and the General Assembly.

Noting the objections raised by the assembly to similar legislation for years, the commission offered a bill it said avoided these objections.

"It assures the defendant of careful, private judicial review and process, provides for trial by jury at the defendant's request, protects the rights of descent and inheritance, places a maximum of $100 per month on support, limits the time that the mother may bring action and makes her subject to perjury for false accusation," the commission's report stated.

Headed by Newton

The 1958 Assembly created the commission to study problems relating to children born out of wedlock. It wah headed by State Senator Blake T. Newton, and included two House members, Delegates Inez Baker of Portsmouth and Arthur H. Richardson of Dinwiddie, and six members appointed by the Governor.

The paternity law proposal was one of six recommendations made in the commission's majority report. In a dissenting statement, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Baker and W. R. Gaines, an appointee of the Governor, said they concurred in the majority report "only insofar as it recommends enactment of a paternity law."

Another recommendation by the majority called for clarification of the present law dealing with voluntary sterilization, making it clearly legal for a physician to perform such an operation with the written consent of the individual and the spouse. The commission noted the attorney general has advised it "there is urgent need for clarification of the present law, apart from the problem of illegitimacy."

Creation of a commission to study Virginia laws relating to compulsory sterilization was urged by the majority. It said it was opposed, however, to compulsory sterilization as a means of combatting illegitimacy.

Fund Question

The minority group said it would have the State Department of Welfare and Institutions determine whether the State can adopt legislation to cut off aid upon the birth of a second or subsequent illegitimate child without any loss of Federal funds to the State.

Virginia in 1958 had 1,693 illegitimate white births, or 2.4 per cent of the total of white births, and 5,689 illegitimate Negro births, or 22.9 per cent of the total Negro births. Only 3.5 per cent of the total illegitimates born in Virginia and under 18 years of age are receiving aid to dependent children.

In Alexandria Court

Other Reasons Claimed For Illegitimacy Eviction

Factors other than illegitimacy caused the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority to order the eviction of the family of a 14-year-old unwed mother, a Circuit Judge was told yesterday.

John Y. Kerr, the Authority's executive director, testified that he had received complaints about the family from neighbors at the John Roberts Homes low-rent project.

Kerr admitted, however, that the illegitimate birth was a factor in the Authority's action. He said that the Authority in 1957 adopted a policy that no family with an illegitimate child could live in its projects.

Seymour J. Spelliman, attorney for the family, argued that the only reason for the eviction notice last Aug. was the birth of an illegitimate child to the daughter. He contended that the Authority's action was arbitrary.

Stanley King, representing the Authority, said the action was within the administrative power of the Authority.

Two neighbors, Gladys Rutherford and Louise Roach, testified that they had complained of noise and bad language used by boys visiting the unwed mother late at night. Judge Paul E. Brown continued the case to 11 a. m. today.

Law to Curb Illegitimacy Is Proposed

RICHMOND, Nov. 20 (AP)—A legislative study commission proposed by a split vote today that Virginia enact legislation to require the father of an illegitimate child to contribute to its support and education.

Such a law is desirable, will be "very effective in some cases . . . and will serve as a deterrent in some situations," the commission said in a report to Gov. J. Lindsay Almond and the General Assembly.

Noting the objections raised by the Assembly to similar legislation over a long period of years, the commission offered a bill it said avoided these objections.

"It assures the defendant of careful, private judicial review and process, provides for trial by jury at the defendant's request, protects the rights of descent and inheritance, places a maximum of $100 per month on support, limits the time that the mother may bring action, and makes her subject to perjury for false accusation," the commission's report stated.

Other recommendations were:

- Clarification of the present law dealing with voluntary sterilization, making it clearly legal for a physician to perform such an operation with the written consent of the individual and the spouse.
- That the State provide sufficient funds in the next biennium for reimbursement to the localities of one-half the localities' shares of special case workers whose case loads are limited solely to "aid to dependent children" cases, if 75 per cent of such cases involve illegitimate children.
- Appropriation of $50,000 to the State Health Department for a pilot study on early counseling and treatment in illegitimacy cases.
- That churches, schools, community leaders and civic groups be urged to help solve the problem of illegitimacy.
- Creation of a commission to study Virginia laws relating to compulsory sterilization. It said it was opposed to compulsory sterilization as a means of combatting illegitimacy.

Integration Housing Issues Seen in Charlottesville Race

Sunday Star Washington D.C.
6-7-59

ALEX R. PRESTON
Star Staff Writer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 13.—Virginia's shift from massive resistance figures in a three-way contest for the House of Delegates here, as it does in a number of communities which are voting this summer for the first time since the state charted a new course on integration.

The candidates are William R. Hill, incumbent delegate

This is the first in a number of stories analyzing the effect of school integration on Virginia political races.

who supported Gov. Almond's "freedom of choice" plan to circumvent integration rather than avoid it, and challenger Harold M. Burrows, who maintains he favors freedom of choice—but to a different degree. He says he would not have voted for all of the Governor's school laws.

Both are seeking the Democratic nomination to Charlottesville's House seat in the July 14 primary, which is tantamount to election in Virginia.

Besides public school integration, the other issues are public housing in Charlottesville, and effective representation in the General Assembly.

McCue Is Unopposed

A third man, who is unopposed for renomination, also figures in the campaign. He is State Senator Edward O. McCue, jr.

Senator McCue, who has not publicly indorsed either candidate, is linked to each issue by each candidate or the other.

"You might guess how I stand," Senator McCue said. "(Mr. Hill) voted against the housing bill."

So far, all of the issues have been raised by Mr. Burrows, a 32-year-old investment broker and former Davis Cup tennis player.

Mr. Hill, 44, who runs a real estate home here, has remained mostly silent but promises to make appeals by way of radio and political advertisements in the final month.

Won by 67 Votes

Two years ago Mr. Hill edged out James F. Dulaney — who was backed by Senator McCue —by 67 votes out of more than 3,000.

Mr. Burrows says he would not have voted for all of the Perrow Commission bills, backed by Gov. Almond, at the recent special session of the General Assembly to deal with the public school integration problem. Mr. Hill backed the Governor's "freedom-of-choice" plan.

Both are avowed segregationists and both say they believe in "freedom of choice," but to different degrees.

WILLIAM R. HILL

Mr. Hill was one of the first members of the General Assembly to state publicly that the public school system must be preserved.

Private Segregated Classes

Mr. Burrows, while also backing public schools, was one of the original organizers of the Charlottesville Educational Foundation which was formed to operate private segregated classes last year when Lane High School and Venable Elementary Schools were closed by the old massive resistanee laws. These laws have been since invalidated. The first meeting of the CEF was held in Mr. Burrows' home.

After the 1958 session of the Legislature, when massive resistance laws were reenacted, but before Charlottesville's schools were closed last September, Mr. Hill issued this statement:

"I believe that mature consideration should be given to the adoption of a legislative program which will enable the localities to deal with the problem in the light of their own peculiar circumstances.

"It would seem to me that this could be accomplished by an Act which would give each locality an option of either pursuing massive resistance or of preserving a local assignment program."

New Perrow Plan

Mr. Hill believes this has been accomplished, substantially, with adoption of the new Perrow plan.

Mr. Burrows says he could go along with some of the local-option features of the Perrow Commission program, "but my principal objection is to limiting State scholarships (of up to $250 per child) to private nonsectarian schools. I am not a lawyer, but I have been advised that the law can be successfully attacked on the basis of its nonsectarian feature."

HAROLD M. BURROWS, Jr.

Mr. Burrows has two preschool-age children and two children in a private school.

Mr. Hill has a daughter in college and another attending the public Lane High School.

"I have no quarrel with him for sending his children to a private school," Mr. Hill says. "I believe that is a matter that every individual should have the right to decide."

Accused of Avoiding Vote

Mr. Burrows has made a point of the fact that his opponent did not vote on school closing and funds cut-off provisions of the old massive resistance laws—both of which were supported by Senator McCue at the 1958 legislative session.

Mr. Hill said he found it impossible to vote for these measures while taking a stand in favor of local option, and he so informed Gov. Almond at the time.

"He's trying to give the impression that I failed to vote on any school bills, which is not the case," Mr. Hill adds.

The housing issue and the question of effective representation are tied together.

At the recent special session of the General Assembly Senator McCue introduced a bill, at the request of citizens, to give voters of each election ward a right to decide by referendum whether a public housing project could be built within that area.

Served as Mayor Two Years

Mr. Hill, who served as Mayor of Charlottesville for two years and on the city council for seven years, opposed this bill when it reached the House. Senator McCue obtained a suspension of the rules and it was passed in the Senate without a public hearing.

The City Council, the League of Women Voters and other groups asked Mr. Hill to oppose the bill. Mr. Hill arranged for a public hearing before a House committee but the bill passed the lower chamber by a vote of 50 to 39.

"This shows you," says Mr. Burrows, "that he doesn't have the respect or the influence which he should have among his colleagues in the House."

Mr. Hill says: "You know what happened; McCue got to some of his friends in the House."

Mr. McCue served in the House from 1934 to 1948 and moved to the Senate in 1956.

First Bid for Public Office

While Mr. Burrows spells out the issues, Mr. Hill says he prefers to wait until nearer election day before going into detail.

"The issue between us is McCue," Mr. Hill declares.

Beside his tenure as mayor and councilman, Mr. Hill's other public life has consisted of service on the city Planning Commission and the Recreation Board.

This is Mr. Burrows' first bid for public office. He was born in Washington, N. C., but has lived here since 1934. A graduate of Venable Elementary School and Lane High School (the two that were closed for awhile), he received a B.S. degree in commerce from the University of Virginia.

He served in the Army Air Corps in Europe during World War II, and was awarded seven battle stars, the Presidential Unit Citation and the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters.

Court Asked to Bar Vote on Negro Housing

Evening Star Washington D.C.
6-22-59

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 22 (AP).—A court test is being sought on the legality of a new law designed to make completion of a large housing unit for Negroes here contingent upon public approval in a referendum.

The law, sponsored by State Senator E. O. McCue, jr., of Albemarle and passed by the recent special General Assembly session over the opposition of city council, applies only to Charlottesville.

Its legality was questioned yesterday in a petition filed by the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority with Albemarle County Circuit Judge Lyttleton Wade. The authority contends the law violates the State constitution.

McCue's bill was ordered and approved by the Legislature after white residents here had protested plans of the housing authority to construct a 200-family project for Negroes in their neighborhood. The area is now part white, part Negro.

Paving the way for the Housing Authority's petition to Circuit Court was the city council's refusal last Monday night to grant the authority utility improvements to serve the project.

The Housing Authority claims the city, under terms of a public housing co-operative agreement signed in May, 1958, is obligated to furnish the utility improvements as requested.

The court petition says the McCue law violates the constitution because it is special legislation affecting only one locality and because it impairs the obligations of contracts already made by the Housing Authority for the Negro project.

The petition also lables the McCue law vague and ambiguous, and thus unenforceable.

Court Rules Housing Vote Bill Is Valid

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 1 (AP)—The constitutionality of the McCue referendum bill, a piece of legislation with racial overtones, was upheld today by Albemarle County Circuit Court Judge Lyttelton Waddell.

The measure, passed by the 1959 Legislature and applicable only to Charlottesville, requires a city-wide referendum before the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority can undertake a public housing project.

Advised of Waddell's decision, David J. Wood Jr., attorney for the Authority, said it would be appealed at once to the State Supreme Court. Wood said he hoped a decision would be handed down early in the winter.

The referenum law was guided through the General Assembly by State Sen. Edward O. McCue Jr. He acted on the request of 1800 residents of the City's south-central section, who protested the planned construction of two Negro public housing units in that area.

The bill was pushed through the Legislature despite opposition from the Authority, City Council and Del. William R. Hill. It was a factor in the July 14 Democratic primary race, in which Harold M. Burrows Jr., backed by McCue, defeated Hill for renomination.

Waddell's six-page opinion said while the McCue Act is special legislation, it is constitutional. He denied contentions by the Authority that the act does not apply to presently planned public housing projects, and that it is too vague to be enforceable.

eader of White House Conference on Youth

The Sunday Star Washington, D. C. 11-15-59

ees Objectives as Beyond Delinquency Issue

P-15-B

By ALAN S. EMORY
Contributing Writer

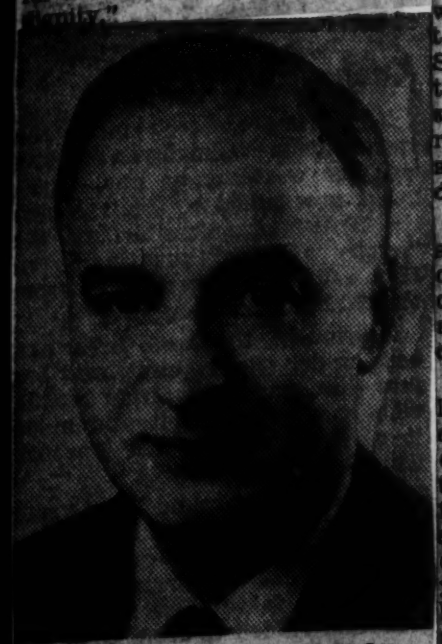
Every one of the last five White House conferences on children and youth has pointed up the fact that "character is made in the home." But nobody did anything about it.

Hope

It is the hope of Ephraim R. Gomberg, director of the 1960 conference, that somebody will now. According to Mr. Gomberg the conference already has accomplished its first major objective, focusing the attention of the country on the unmet needs of young people.

These conferences have been held about every 10 years since 1909, when the first one was called by Theodore Roosevelt, who deplored the plight of orphaned children.

Next year's, slated for March 27 to April 2 in the Nation's Capital, will be attended by 7,000 individuals invited by President Eisenhower. Its theme is: "To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."



EPHRAIM R. GOMBERG
Heads youth conference

Although the project is a million-dollar operation, Congress is putting up only $350,000. The rest is coming from private organizations, such as foundations. The other day a $10,000 contribution from the AFL-CIO boosted the non-governmental total to $483,000.

The Growing-Up Problem

Mr. Gomberg, short, fast-talking ex-newspaperman, is all wrapped up in his enormous task. He wants the conferenjce to "point up the intimate relationship between parents and the home and what happens to the child as he grows up."

"If we do that," he said in an interview, "researchers will have to go beyond the scope of some programs and dig deeper, look into questions like 'What can you do to change a family?'"

He recognizes the problem of giving too much weight to one aspect of youth difficulties, such as juvenile delinquency, in the 310 discussion groups that will dot the city during the conference. But he also has a solution. Electronic data processing equipment will assign individuals to groups to vary their particular interests. Someone interested in mental retardation will be seated next to someone who concentrates on recreation and he will be next to a person worried about juvenile delinquency, and so on.

This, Mr. Gomberg admits, "is an overt attempt to prevent any one problem field from taking over. We want a cross-section approach to all problems in society today."

He concedes that juvenile delinquency is the most difficult to explain adequately. According to one report less than a third of the juvenile courts today are sufficiently staffed, and many decisions are made without benefit of a diagnostic report on the youngster involved. Mr. Gomberg says: "The bench needs interpretation as well as the general public."

In many places, he adds, probation is nothing more than "a bookkeeping system." He cites a report tabbing justice for young people as "a matter of geography."

"The public is not concerned about available resources, Mr. Gomberg explained a bit sadly. It wants a quick solution to world-wide problems.

"I don't know what the answer is."

Mr. Gomberg, who dropped official posts in a dozen business firms to take the Federal job running to the middle of next year, says the conference will not cover only the "disadvantaged kids—the delinquent, neglected, gifted, hard-of-hearing or dullards. The country is prepared to accept responsibility for all young people, 62 million under 18 and millions more in their late teens and 20s. We have to think in terms of all young people."

In his travels from State to State attending workshop meetings in preparation for the Washington session next year Mr. Gomberg says he finds everywhere "parental bewilderment on how to cope with the rapid changes in society." He noted that his own son, 22, talks "a language I've only recently begun to learn."

The communications gap between parent and child is more pronounced now, he says, and parents may no longer represent "the same source of positive values" as they did a generation ago.

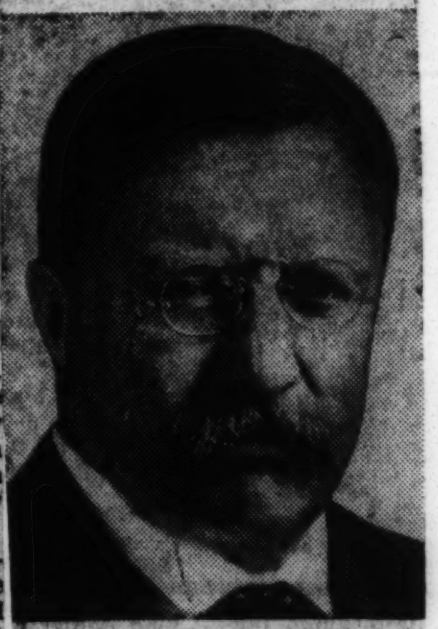
Mr. Gomberg says he heard many children participating in the workshops express opinions anything but complimentary about the examples parents set these days. They are confused over the "legal definition of maturity" and want adults to make up their minds on this issue.

Some Inconsistencies

They cite the fact that they can serve in the armed forces at age 18 but cannot vote in most States. At 17 they are eligible for a driver's license in some States but not at 16. In some areas they are subject to a curfew at 14, but not at 15. Where to draw the line?

In President Eisenhower's call for the conference he said: "The rapidly changing times in which we live and the increasingly fast pace of change make it incumbent upon us to do everything we can to plan ahead and to see that we prepare today's children well for life in tomorrow's world."

Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the Children's Bureau here, said: "If, like Alice, we must now run twice as fast to stay in the same place, then it is important to find out what in today's



THEODORE ROOSEVELT
A conference founder

complex world we must do to move forward."

Out in the field they are finding out. Reports are filtering in to Mr. Gomberg's office in a temporary building below the Capitol from each state, territory and the District of Columbia—55 in all. These will be published in one volume by the conference, while another will contain views of 500 national organizations and a third will evaluate field work and problems.

In addition, 31 leading thinkers, as the director describes them, have written papers on the subject that the Columbia University Press will publish for the conference next month in three volumes —prospectives, issues and trends. Already a world-wide demand is indicated for the books.

Around the country interest seems to be high in the conference project.

Family Life Today

Take Texas, where 1.5 million persons are working on it. In one area Belden Associates polled children, parents and teachers in the upper grades on what people really thought about the adequacy of family life today compared with other years. Some 51 per cent of the adults replied children were not getting positive home life guidance they formerly did. And 61 per cent of the young people past 20 felt they received inadequate positive help at home.

Or California, where Mr. Gomberg found "town meeting" sessions of more than 1,000 persons each in San Francisco, Santa Clara County and San Jose State College, all in serious discussion with individuals of all ages participating, and on a day that several important football games were being played on the Pacific Coast. The same day 17 other meetings were held in the area, and a total of 200 are scheduled this year.

Or Michigan, where the "massive public concern" cited by Mr. Gomberg is translated into eleven regional meetings and a participation increase already of from 12,500 to 50,000.

Or Alaska, where, as a result of a study spurred by the 1950 conference, tuberculosis was virtually wiped out. It was one of the first two States to send its report to Washington, and the local organization has been done by the village chiefs. The report is filled with picturesque comments, such as this: "People still go back of house to relieve nature."

The Washington meetings will begin at the round-table level, then build up through assemblies and forums. Close to 1,000 young people over 16 will attend, as well as 500 guests from overseas. For the first time follow-up work is planned, with "little White House conferences" set for the States later.

Unlike the 1909 conference, attended by such notables as the famed Jane Addams of Hull House, the 1960 session will swarm over every available bit of space in Washington, with discussions conducted simultaneously in all hotels and meeting rooms.

The conference size apparently was held to 7,000 by the facilities on hand.

RETIRED

Mrs Wilson Taught The Blind To Be Self Supporting

HOUSTON — Mrs Rachel Wilson, affectionately known to all her many friends as "Ray," will retire from the Lighthouse of the Blind at 3530 West Dallas on March 28, 1959, after many years of service to the public, community and to her fellowman.

Mrs Wilson was born in Arcola, Virginia as Rachel Ratcliffe. She attended high school at Manassas Industrial High at Manassas, Virginia. She was successful in passing the teachers' examination in her third year of high school and began teaching. She was encouraged to go back to school, so she went to Hampton Normal School where she was graduated with honors and received a scholarship for two years to Hampton Institute.

After living in Boston for three years, Mrs Wilson returned to Virginia where she was assigned head teacher at Thoroughfare, Virginia in the Prince William County at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Because of her tiny size and the huge size of the boys in the school, Mrs Wilson, was instrumental in organizing the first PTA in that county.

Her work was so commendable, she was appointed as Jeanes Teacher at Prince William County Elementary Schools with 42 schools in the district. She then moved to Washington, D. C. took the Civil Service examination and secured a job for two years in the Printing Office of the Government, attending Howard University at night.

When she returned home, she heard from The General Board of Education of New York City that she had been recommended by Hampton Institute as critic teacher at Shorter College, Little Rock, Arkansas, where Mrs Wilson remained for two years and then sent to Kittrell College in Kittrell North Carolina.

In 1928 she was sent to Texas College in Tyler where she met and married her husband, Hubert (Tank) Wilson and came to Houston. She did volunteer work with the Probation Department of Houston and later secured employment with the Florence Crittenton Home. Her work was so dynamic that she was featured in Coronet magazine, and in 1951, Mrs Wilson was cited by The National Urban League for Social Achievement.

Mrs Wilson joined the Lighthouse for the Blind staff in January, 1947. Her job was to organize the Dowling Street Branch of the Lighthouse, under the auspices of the United Fund. During her seven years at the Dowling Street branch, she combed the community to find blind people to help them with their problems.

People who were previously homebound and would not have dared try to meet the public otherwise, were inspired through Mrs Wilson to travel alone, work at trades and become self supporting citizens. She interested the whole community in her program.

The problems of blind people were brought before the public, and when the telethon to raise money for the new building was begun, it was not surprising that the people of all walks of life gave so liberally to the cause.

All of Mrs Wilsons endeavors to help the blind people and give them their place in life were done under great handicaps. She served faithfully at the Lighthouse for the Blind Dowling Street Branch until it combined with the other Lighthouse at the lovely quarters on West Dallas.

Here she has served as coordinator of workshop activities and has endeared herself to all the patrons and friends of the Lighthouse. She will be greatly missed by all.

The public is invited to attend an Open House Tea at the Lighthouse on Thursday, March 26, 1959. The hours will be from 4 p m until 6 and all the many friends of Mrs Wilson are invited to greet her then.

Blind Woman Excels as Painter Of Bright and Flamboyant Oils

By GAY

Once each week a chatterbox of a little woman named Minna Blau appears at an [illegible] class with her brushes, removes her coat and quickly begins to paint pictures that neither she nor any of her classmates probably will ever see.

This is an art class for the blind and near-blind. It is sponsored each Thursday night by the nonsectarian New York Guild for the Jewish Blind at its headquarters, 1880 Broadway at Sixty-second Street. Miss Blau, one of a dozen students, is the star of the class.

Miss Blau, who is 70 years old and completely blind, calls herself an "artist in the dark." But her canvases are always covered with bright flowers, flamboyant landscapes and lanky circus clowns with laughing faces.

"People are always asking, 'How on earth do you do it?'" Miss Blau said after last Thursday's class. "Well, I see everything with my mind's eye, and I'm able to remember whatever I've previously painted on the canvas."

Taught in City Schools

"Sometimes I use clay or wire to outline my subject; long pins mark the center of flowers, and my left hand, which I keep on the canvas at all times, serves as a spot from which I measure everything else."

Miss Blau, a spinster with curly white hair, is a woman of strong extroitude. For thirty-five years she taught in the New York public school system, but when glaucoma blotted out her sight in 1945 she left her job, learned Braille, wrote sonnets and resumed painting under the new method.

Some friends who have compared her pre-blindness and post-blindness paintings believe her craftmanship now is superior to what it was before her loss of sight.

With a cane, Miss Blau manages to get around quite well in her neighborhood at 110th Street near Riverside Drive. In each morning she shops at a supermarket, knows where almost everything is and rarely misses a bargain.

'Watches' Television

In the evenings, when she is not painting or writing a sonnet, she is amused with television.

"I got my TV set at a reduction because the picture does not work," she said. "I prefer to listen to TV more than to radio. Too many soap operas and disk jockeys on radio. On TV I listen to old movies and plays. Usually I can visualize what is going on."

Already she has completed four oils and, when she has finished her tenth, she hopes to give an exhibition. Many of her optimistic views on life come through in her poetry as well as in her paintings. An example:

One view is closed,
But others are more clear to see,
And so, dear friends, the world
Is still wide for me.

'ARTIST IN THE DARK' is the way Mrs. Minna Blau, 70-year-old painter, describes herself. She is a student in class sponsored by the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind.

Blind Magician Still Possesses Bag of Sleight of Hand Tricks

BUTNER — People who have seen him in action swear that Casey Dobson is good . . . that his magical sleight of hand tricks will fool you every time.

The astonishing thing about Casey's prowess with magic is that he is blind . . . and just became blind about a year and a half ago.

The 45-year-old Statesville Negro has been in the entertainment world most of his life. He switched from tap-dancing and master of ceremonies work to magic when he returned from the New York area to Statesville in 1943.

Casey began working as a magician in the Piedmont area as a sideline to his regular job and has performed at schools, for civic clubs, and social gatherings during the past years.

When he became blind, Casey says, "I did nothing but sit around the house and feel sorry for myself, I guess."

Then last September, "my wonderful wife Hattie" and others talked him into going to the State Rehabilitation Center for the Blind here at Butner.

After several months of training, Casey asked Helen Cutting, superintendent of the Center, if he could try his magic tricks again.

She agreed to let the mild-mannered magician get out his bag of tricks.

Since then, his progress in learning to live without sight has been amazing, Miss Cutting says. And Casey's well-pleased: he's working on his act and hoping to go back to his profession as magician.

He's put his act on for others a number of times in recent days and the enthusiastic reception it's gotten has given him the self-confidence to continue.

Plenty Good.

The Butner Civitan and Lions clubs—the Creedmoor Lions, and the Walter Lions have all seen Casey perform and think he's as good as any magician they've witnessed in action.

Certainly trying his old magic tricks again has been difficult, but Casey hasn't lost his swift touch with a deck of cards or the ability to whisk eggs out of midair.

If he can return to professional magic, Casey may well be the only blind magician in the country . . . at least neither he nor anyone at the blind center have heard of such before.

But there's no doubt of one thing: he's determined. "I just want to be a magician again without my handicap being so noticeable," Casey Dobson says, "and I don't want to do it for pity's sake." DAVID COOPER

BLIND MAGICIAN CASEY DOBSON CAN STILL FOOL 'EM.
. . . He's shown here whisking cards from Blind Center instructor Bill Waters' coat.

Post + Times Herald P.A 2 By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

Toy Planes Remodeled by Blind

Mon. 2-23-59 Washington D.C.

Herman Smith, in foreground, of 1113 10th st. nw., and Fred Rogers of 1152 Neal st. ne., both blind, work at the Columbia Lighthouse, 500 9th st. sw., on a project for the Federal Aviation Agency. Workers at the Lighthouse have a contract to grind out slots in 3200 toy planes and install magnets in them. The planes are then repainted and used on magnetic boards, such as the one in the background, in air traffic control training programs.

35 Negro Children Placed in Adoptive Homes in '58

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid society reported the placement of 35 Negro boys and girls in permanent adoptive homes in 1958, a 75 per cent increase in Negro adoptions over the previous year.

Miss Rita Dukette, director of the society's adoption division, said one of the agency's primary goals for 1959 is to continue to expand its Negro adoption program.

"Altho we had a significant increase in adoption applications from Negro couples last year, the number of children available for adoption also increased," Miss Dukette explained.

She said there are no rigid requirements which prospective parents must fulfill, but added that the agency tries to place children with couples who are young enough to enjoy a child and share his activities.

"Contrary to the opinion of many people, home ownership is not necessary, nor does the society set a minimum financial requirement," Miss Dukette said.

To apply for adoption, couples should first write or telephone the society to discuss adoption with a case worker. Interviews with both the husband and wife follow.

When the society has selected the baby who might best suit the couple, arrangements are made for the couple to see the baby before taking him home. After a year, a simple court ceremony makes the child a legal member of the family, Miss Dukette said.

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NEW YORK

husband's dry-cleaning business in South Ozone Park, Queens. She was introduced yesterday by Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, who said,

"Mrs. Buckner is a sensitive, affectionate mother who gives much of herself to her five foster children with full realization that they may not be with her always. She is, however, fortunate in having a husband with whom she can share the responsibility."

At the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, superior court judge of Brookline, Mass., was named American Mother of 1959 by the American Mothers Committee, Inc. And the National Multiple Sclerosis Society announced that Mrs. Philip A. Peters, a 26-year-old multiple sclerosis patient from Maplewood, Minn., was named the "MS Mother of the Year."

FOSTER MOTHER OF THE YEAR, Mrs. Veneta Buckner, with three of her five foster children at luncheon during which she was honored by the Department of Welfare. Children are Alan, 3; Clara, 13, and Jerry, 10.

FOSTER MOTHER HONORED BY CITY

Queens Woman Cares for 5 Charges—18 Others Are Feted at Luncheon

Every once in a while one of Mrs. Veneta Buckner's five foster children will quietly approach her and ask, hesitantly, "Mommy, where is my real mommy?"

Then Mrs. Buckner will explain, as so many other foster parents have had to explain, that the "real mommy" has gone away—but only for a little while.

"Your real mommy loves you just as much as I do," she will tell them. "And some day in the near future you'll be back with her."

Most foster children go away skeptical, tired of being fooled. But some foster children do not feel neglected. They are happy and well-adjusted and loved by an ideal foster parent—such as Mrs. Buckner, who yesterday was named the Foster Mother of 1959 by the Department of Welfare.

Accompanied by her five foster children and her husband, Mrs. Buckner was honored yesterday at the tenth annual Mother's Day luncheon at Cavanagh's restaurant. Also honored were eighteen other foster mothers who have taken into their homes a total of sixty-one children.

Mrs. Buckner, who has a 20-year-old son of her own, lives with the children above her

TOPS IN FOSTER PARENTS—Adrienne Greene, 4, and sister, Leslie, 3, show appreciation for Mrs. Galbraith Cook of Yonkers, N.Y., after she had been chosen by the Riverdale Children's Association as top foster parent. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been parents to 29 Riverdale boys and girls. They were presented inscribed gold brooch and money clip. The Riverdale Children's Association is one of the oldest and largest interracial foster home agencies in New York.

600 foster parents dedicate themselves to loving care

NEW YORK — Close to 600 men and women renewed their dedication to give loving foster parent care to homeless children in an unusual service Sunday afternoon, at St. George's Episcopal Church.

In recognition of their 25 years of foster parenthood, an inscribed gold brooch and a gold money clip were presented by Mrs. Hayden N. Smith, vice president of the board of trustees, to Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith Cook, of 37 Chelsea Place, who have served as foster mom and dad to 29 Riverdale boys and girls since October 1934.

Mr. Cook, a retired bricklayer mason and contractor, 79 years old, and Mrs. Cook, 66-year old, are still giving a home to five children, three boys and two girls, between 7 and 17 years of age in their big rambling house atop a hill.

"We treat every child as an individual," said Mrs. Cook, "and each has some responsibility around the home. Doing dishes, sometimes in relays, going to the grocery store, cleaning up the yard. Things generally run as smoothly as a production line."

Several of the Cook's grown-up children still come "home" to visit and one young man reared by the Cooks returned from active World War II service to make his home with them for several years before striking out on his own.

* * *

RECOGNITION AWARDS were also presented to five couples and one widow who have served as foster parents for Riverdale's children for 15 years or more.

They were Mr. and Mrs. Hans Browne, Queens, Mr. and Mrs. Essie Collins, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Miller, the Bronx, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Morris, the Bronx, and Mrs. Harriet Wade, of the Bronx and Sag Harbor.

Among them these six homes have reared 65 children between the ages of 2 and 16 and all of them now have children living with them. So far as possible brothers and sisters are kept together.

* * *

MEDICAL, DENTAL, psychiatric and case work services are given the children at the Association headquarters, 12 East Seventy - Ninth Street. Some 330 selected foster homes are scattered throughout the five boroughs and 10 counties outside New York City. All children come from New York City.

At the present time Riverdale has 674 children in care. Since its founding, the agency has cared for more than 16,000 boys and girls of all races. Foster parents receive a stipend for basic expenses.

"But no one can pay for the great love that these foster parents give these uprooted children," said Mrs. Audre T. Delany, executive director of the Association, "and it is the love that enables these unhappy children to become well - adjusted mature citizens, playing their own part in the community when they are grown."

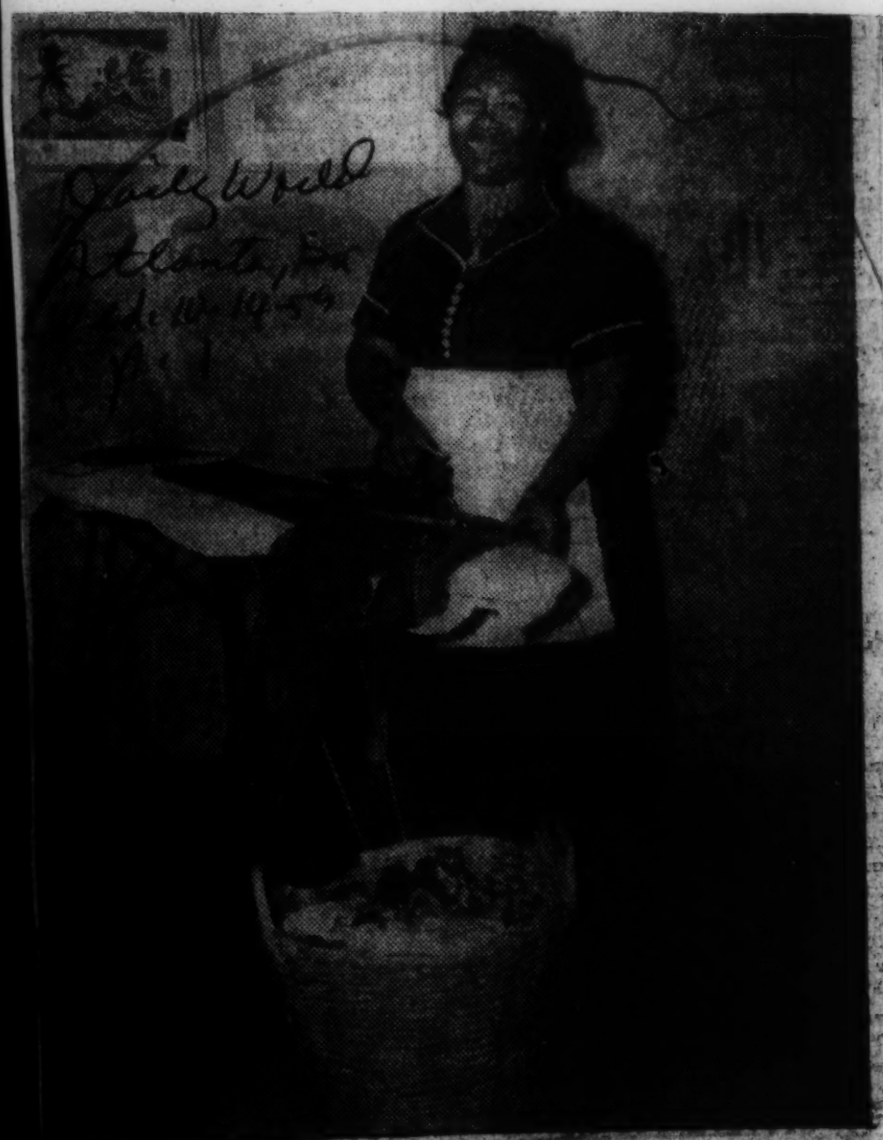
* * *

ABOUT 100 prospective parents, trustees, committee members and staff attended the moving ceremony written especially for the occasion by the Rev. Carleton Schaller Jr., assistant rector and member of the board of trustees of the Riverdale Children's Association which selects the foster homes.

* * *

FOUNDED IN 1836 as the Colored Orphan Asylum, Riverdale is one of the oldest and largest inter - racial foster home care agencies in the city, giving care to Protestant children referred by the Department of Welfare and the Children's Courts.

Following an address by the Rev. Edward O. Miller, rector of St. George's, a reception was held in the parish house. Mrs. Miller is chairman of the Children's Services Committee.



MRS. ELSIE WIMBISH

Blind Atlantan Learns To Help Self With Chest Aid

What happens to a woman who has always been active and self-supporting when she loses her sight and must give up her job?

Mrs. Elsie Mae Wimbish, of 2893 LaVista Road, can answer.

Mrs. Wimbish lost her sight gradually. In 1951 she had to give up her job of many years with Mrs. James A. MacKay, wife of the DeKalb County Commissioner.

Because of her feeling of insecurity and helplessness in the half-world of blindness, Mrs. Wimbish moved in with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Simon. Unable to work or to help with household duties, she became discouraged and despondent.

A ray of hope entered Mrs. Wimbish's life when a worker from the Metropolitan Association for the Blind called on her at her home.

The Association is a Community Chest agency offering training, guidance and inspiration to the Negro blind. Until the worker's visit, Mrs. Wimbish knew nothing about the Association's services. Enrolled in the Association's Home Management course, she was soon learning the basic techniques of cooking, meal planning, budgeting and general house cleaning. She learned, too, that there are countless jobs sightless people can do well.

Within two years, Mrs. Wimbish had assumed responsibilities in her own household and was ready to return to work.

Today she does ironing for five members of the MacKay family, cleans house, and does generally the same work she did before her blindness. Mrs. MacKay is proud of her work and her ability to be independent and self-reliant.

In addition to her job and her responsibilities at home, Mrs. Wimbish is busy with outside activities. She is active in the Old Zion AME Church and the Martha Perry Memorial Thrift Club of Fulton County. She is learning Braille, the system of reading for blind people; typing, and handicrafts such as belt and rug-making.

An outstanding community church worker for the past five years, Mrs. Wimbish has served as Residential Division chairman of the Mt. Zion, Mt. Moriah, and Washington Park communities in the annual fund-raising drive, and has always exceeded her quota.

"I'm proud and happy to be able to help raise the money for these organizations that are helping folks all the time" she says.

She's enthusiastically working for the United Appeal drive, now underway, which combines the fund-raising efforts for over 170 Community Chest and Red Cross services. Her dramatic story is an inspiration for all-out support of the United Appeal, which provides services for the young, the old, the troubled and handicapped people of this area.